

# MAIL SUPPLEMENT.

## The Hongkong Telegraph.

No. 2468.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 10, 1890.

SIX DOLLARS  
PER QUARTER.

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HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 10, 1890.

#### MEETING OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

A meeting of the Legislative Council was held on the 10th inst. There were present: His Excellency the Governor (Sir William Des Voeux), the Colonial Secretary (Mr. F. Fleming), Mr. S. Brown, Surveyor-General; Mr. W. M. Deane, Captain Superintendent of Police; Mr. A. J. Leach, Acting Attorney-General; Messrs. P. Ryrie, W. Shilling, C. P. Chater, A. P. MacEwen, (official members) and Mr. A. Seth, Clerk of Council.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed.

#### THE NEW COLONIAL SECRETARY.

The Hon. F. Fleming took the usual oath on assuming his seat as Colonial Secretary.

#### VOTES.

The Colonial Secretary moved that the following votes be referred to the Finance Committee:

\$15,000 for the illumination of public buildings, visit to Canton, entertaining at Government House, etc., on the occasion of the visit of the Duke and Duchess of Connaught.

\$700 for a general overhaul of the Governor's launch, including repairs to boilers.

\$37,273.48 cents, for the purchase of twelve Maxim Nordenfled guns, with ammunition, for the Volunteers.

\$27,000 for supplying the Peak District with water, including the laying of pipes, purchase of steam engines, motor-pumps, building, etc.

The following votes were recommended by the Finance Committee:

\$2,187, being the balance remaining from the vote of 1889 for the roads in Kowloon.

\$500 on account of an index to the roads, numbers, etc., of the Colony, including a gratuity of \$350 to Mr. Bruce Shepherd.

The votes were passed, His Excellency approving the vote of the gratuity, although pointing out that it was irregular for the Finance Committee to put it forward.

#### THE GAP ROCK LIGHTHOUSE.

Mr. MacEwen asked, pursuant to notice:—What progress is being made with the Gap Rock Lighthouse?

The Surveyor-General replied that the preparation of material for the light-keepers' quarters was progressing, and arrangements had been made, including the provision of the necessary plant, etc., to commence the work as soon as the weather permitted. Six trips had been made to the Rock, but on only two had landing been possible. However, it was hoped that the weather would soon become more favorable.

His Excellency added that the delay had been unavoidable, as the work could not be done in a moment, as it all depended on access being possible. The favorable time was about to commence, and everything would be pushed on rapidly.

#### THE NEW CENTRAL MARKET.

Mr. MacEwen also asked, as notified:—When will the work connected with the New Central Market be commenced?

The Surveyor-General said that he had little to add to what he had told Mr. MacEwen on a recent occasion—that he was preparing designs for it, which were being submitted to the Governor. Arrangements had been made to shortly advertise for tenders for contracts for putting in the foundations.

His Excellency said that the delay had been very unfortunate in many ways, but at the same time he was glad to find that it had not been altogether without compensation. The late Surveyor-General—whose ability, they all recognized—left an incomplete plan of the building on his departure—complete inasmuch as the roof, floors, and other details were wanting. But as soon as Mr. Brown's other duties enabled him to give his attention to the subject he came to the conclusion—which His Excellency thought had a great show of probability—that the plan was not a desirable one. He had, in consequence, devised another plan, which he (the Governor) had not quite settled upon yet, as it could not be dealt with very hastily, or before hearing opinions from all sides. But even if it were not in all respects as satisfactory as Mr. Price's it was very different in cost—a difference of between \$15,000 and \$30,000.

Mr. Ryrie—Increase or decrease.

His Excellency replied that it was a decrease.

Mr. Price would cost \$30,000, a very expensive building indeed. Mr. Brown's, as far as could be estimated, came to \$15,000, besides having other advantages. Mr. Price's design was to have an iron and glass roof. There was very little doubt that such a roof was very undesirable, considering the pernicious gases below, and the necessary shading in the summer. It would also be a very wide building, and would doubtless have a very grand appearance, but it had the disadvantage of having to be lighted from the roof, if at all. The building was supposed to be of granite and brick, but would really be covered with stucco, and have a good deal of plaster on. His experience in other countries, confirmed by Mr. Brown's, was that that might look very handsome in the drawing, and, at first, in reality, but a plaster building, of more substantial materials, would look much better after a short time. Mr. Brown's design was not quite so pretentious, but he (the speaker) thought it was quite good enough for the purpose—it certainly would not be a discredit to the town, and he was inclined to think it would answer the purpose quite as well as the other.

It would give a good deal more floor space for stalls, for one thing, would be much better lighted, than with sky-lights, by being divided into two portions, with a line between. No doubt both designs would be exhibited before the choice was made. He was strongly influenced by the cost. Whilst Mr. Price's cost about \$15,000 per foot of floor-space, the other only cost \$9.93, which would be a much more remunerative.

The great question, though, was—which was best? As far as he could see, the design of Mr. Brown's was better, for the reason he had given, not altogether sorry for the delay, if it had saved the Colony from another expensive mistake.

#### A PROPOSED LIGHTHOUSE BOARD.

His Excellency continued—With reference to the Gap Rock Lighthouse, a proposition has been made to me, only two days ago with reference to the formation of a Lighthouse Board. It has come upon me suddenly—it is a matter I have not sufficiently considered, therefore the gentleman who proposed it—I think I may mention his name:—Mr. Ryrie—will hardly expect me to give a final opinion on it now. Suffice it to say that I have no prior objection to it—except that in its first

object would be to see that the light-house money was devoted to light-houses.

Mr. MacEwen—Yes.

His Excellency—I had not considered the subject—there are probably other good objects which the Board would serve, and there are such Boards in other Colonies—but at present I think I can only say that it will have my best consideration, and I dare say will form one of the many projects, as yet uncarried out, which I hope to carry out for the benefit of the Colony.

I have a satisfaction in putting it off for another six months in that this happens, of all times, to be a period when there is least reason to complain about the balance of the revenue over the expenses of the light-houses, because I fancy that the expenditure in this year and last will cover any such balance for many years past. Still I think a Lighthouse Board would probably be a very good thing, for other reasons, and I have no doubt that my *locum tenens* will give it the benefit of his consideration and experience.

#### PROPOSED EXTENSION OF THE RACECOURSE.

Mr. MacEwen, pursuant to notice, moved:—That in view of the increased popularity of the Racecourse for purposes of Recreation and the limited space available, the Government take into consideration the desirability of a further extension, by removing the trees and turning the piece of ground now known as the Public Gardens and lying immediately to the north of the road from the monument to the Gardens' Cottage. The hon. member said:—Sir, I have brought forward the subject of the proposed extension of the Racecourse in the shape of a resolution in order, if possible, to get some definite expression of opinion from the Government previous to your Excellency's departure, and also to give the other members of Council an opportunity of expressing any opinions they may have formed on this matter. I think it must be plain to all who take an interest in the opportunities that are generally afforded to the inhabitants of this colony for indulging in healthful recreation and sport that the only space available for such at present is the Racecourse, and this I think is altogether inadequate. You may go down there any day and you will find such games as polo, golf, cricket and foot-ball being indulged in by people of all nationalities and of all classes, to say nothing of the numerous pedestrians and equestrians. In fact to such an extent has the popularity of this place grown that it has become necessary now to have special days set apart for the various sports in which the community indulge, so that they may not interfere with one another. The north of the road leading from the monument to the garden's cottage, there is a space of ground covering something like ten acres which is at present planted with trees and shrubs. I have had some difficulty in finding a name for this place, but on reference to the Government maps in the colony I see it is called the "Public Gardens." Well, I have been down there many hundreds of times during the past twenty years, and I can safely say that I have never seen any person in these grounds. Of course, I know that when it is suggested to cut down trees a great many people object, but in the bulk of such cases they object for purely sentimental reasons. The trees in this instance, however, afford no shade to the pedestrians, neither do they afford protection to any property in the neighbourhood; if they did it might be a different matter, but I maintain that for all practical purposes they are useless. Therefore I suggest doing away with them and thereby increasing the space for the enjoyment of recreation by the inhabitants of this Colony. The canal also which runs through this portion could be considerably lessened in width and deepened and still serve the same purpose as at present, that of carrying off the storm waters which come down in that neighbourhood during the rainy season. I might go further and suggest the filling up of the canal, because at present it is a source of danger to the health of those living in the immediate neighbourhood, for it is dirty and the water is very offensive. Indeed I am quite surprised that the sanitary authorities of the colony have not drawn the attention of the Government to the matter before this. Then as regards the lake at present in the centre of the Racecourse, I believe it is the intention of the Government to fill it up. This would certainly give more space, and I believe that by cutting away a portion of the hill it could be very easily done. This can be explained more in detail by my hon. friend on my left (Mr. C. P. Chater) who will second my motion. I must say that the colony is indebted to the Surveyor-General for the subject of the proposed extension of the Racecourse, thereby conferring a boon on the community generally, including large numbers of Her Majesty's naval and military forces, and I am sure I am but echoing the views of the public generally when expressing a hope that your Excellency will return in renewed health and strength to complete the term of his office as Governor of this Colony, and that during your absence vigorous progress will be made with Public Works, and that many of the projects inaugurated during your term of office will find completion, and amongst them the scheme for the proposed extension of the Racecourse, which I have briefly laid before the Council this evening.

Mr. Chater—I have very much pleasure, Sir, in seconding the proposition with regard to the extension of the Racecourse. It is my opinion that it could be done with very little expense. The filling up of the lake could be done by cutting down the hill which is alongside, thereby making further available land for the purpose of recreation. My hon. friend has gone into the matter so thoroughly that I don't think I can add anything to what he has said except that I feel sure it will receive the earnest attention of your Excellency, and the members of the Executive Council.

Mr. Ryrie—I have much pleasure in supporting the proposition made by my colleague. The only point in regard to it in which I don't quite follow him is with reference to the filling up of the canal. I think there must be some provision for carrying off the storm waters. I have on more than one occasion seen such a volume of water coming down there as to sweep away both bridges. That shows that the volume of water here is enormous. It has not occurred of late years it is true, but I remember perfectly well that both these bridges were wrecked at different times.

His Excellency—I should like all members who have any feeling on the subject to express their opinions freely in order that the Government may have the advantage of hearing if I am in error on all points of view. I need scarcely say it is a subject of great gratification to me to observe the use that is made of the interior of the valley now that it has been drained. I find the amount of use which it is put to has become so great that it is difficult to reconcile the claims of all the different games. The space is so narrow that they are all at a disadvantage. I don't think it is possible to have the land devoted to the military, as has been the last objection to a large extension of the Racecourse, which I am happy to take into consideration.

of the ground would have to be made by which all who use it could have the full enjoyment of it as far as the space allows. That, I think, will have to be settled by a Board representing the people at present interested in all the different games, with, probably, representatives of the Army and Navy. Judging from the last two or three nights, the Army and Navy prize things are well monopolized, it altogether as things are, which is scarcely quite fair to the citizens of Hongkong. I am very glad to see that the Army and Navy make so much use of it, but some regulations will be required. Not only is the ground used by all grades, but every race of the population is to be found there. I think a very good case has been made out by the hon. member. As to the canal, I quite agree with Mr. Ryrie that there must be some means of relieving the storm waters, and that might be done by putting the canal round the outside of the ground instead of through the middle of it. If the total cost is not very large—and I should imagine, roughly speaking, that it would be about \$50,000—I really think the object would be worth the money.

Mr. Chater—I think the cost of the whole of the alterations proposed could easily be done within the sum of \$50,000. The available building land that would be made by cutting down the hill for the filling in of the lake might be sold by the Government to defray part of the expense.

The Surveyor-General—What bill do you propose to cut down?

Mr. Chater—The bill on the eastern side of the Racecourse. That on the western side is private property.

His Excellency—I trust that no remarks I have made will in the least be held to mean that we do not wish the Army and Navy to get the full benefit of the ground. All I mean to say is that regulations must be made to see that they do not take the whole of it.

The Surveyor-General—As regards the general scheme of the proposal, I must say that from the first time I heard of it I was disposed to look at it very favourably, but I think that if the regulations your Excellency suggested were established, the present recreation ground will, for the purposes intended, be much larger than at present. That is to say the public will obtain a great deal more out of it than can possibly be when one set of players is occupying ground required by another. There appears at present to be a want of order and regulation. As regards the filling in of the pond, I may say that when I first saw the pond, which was after the rain-storm of May last year, when it was considerably larger than it is now, I wondered what was the object of it, and I had a strong conviction, which further experience only serves to strengthen, that it would be a very desirable thing indeed to fill in the pond. This would increase the area of the present recreation ground very sensibly. I do not see that the pond as it is serves any useful purpose.

His Excellency—I may say in justice to Mr. Price that the lake was formed in order to keep within the vote and by digging it out, to get earth ready to cover the rest of the ground and raise the level of it.

The Surveyor-General—I understand that was so. It was constructed on the score of economy in the work of raising the lower parts of the ground. With regard to the lowering of the pond, I think it was also called to it at a very early period, and my experience entirely confirms the view expressed by the Hon. Mr. Ryrie. There comes down that valley after storms an enormous quantity of water, and whatever alteration is made in the present canal, that fact must be carefully considered and ample section area given to the channel to permit of the storm water getting away easily. During the flood to which I referred the greater part of the valley was under water, and the canal was insufficient to carry off the water, for this reason that the canal is very wide and very shallow, and is further blocked by a well at the water bridge over the canal, the bridge being the cause of the water coming down through the approaches to the bridges and destroyed the communication during the storm. I mention this to show that ample provision must be made for the escape of the storm water.

His Excellency—I think it may be well to mention that when I obtained the vote for draining the centre of the Racecourse, I had only been here a few months, and the object for which that vote was proposed and sanctioned by me, as being moved in Council, was first of all to improve the health of the district. The complaint, as you are aware, was that the health of the whole was suffering from the swampy ground, and that the question of a recreation ground came in much. It was intended by my predecessor to be a public park or gardens. There has been a certain change of policy—a change to a policy which I am inclined to think is the right one—for I am afraid that if a park or public gardens were laid down, the public would make as little use of it as of the ground that it is proposed to cut down now.

Mr. Ryrie—That was intended as a nursery, I think.

His Excellency—Of course I have not heard what Mr. Ford has to say on the subject. I do not know what considerations there may be in favour of keeping that space. They must be very weighty before they can override the consideration of a great public want—a want which I think everybody's experience shows to be a necessity. All I can say at the present moment is that I am favourably disposed towards the proposal.

Mr. MacEwen—If during your absence there are no strong objections raised in other quarters, I may take it as stated that the government will proceed with the work. If so it would be necessary to commence immediately after the recess, in order that the ground may be ready for next cold season when the matter will be delayed for another year.

His Excellency—Now that the matter has been made public, I should want to know what might be said against it by Mr. Ford or other people. Although I believe the considerations raised by the hon. member are now probably stronger than any that are likely to be urged against it, I cannot promise my assent until I have heard the other side. I can assure you, however, that the Colonial Secretary, who during my absence will fill my place and my doubts, very honestly, being acquainted with my views on the subject, will go on with the work, specially as the hon. member has so strongly advocated it, and I have no doubt that the last objection to a large extension of the Racecourse, which I am happy to take into consideration.

last meeting before I go, I think it will probably be so, and I therefore say to you as a Council, although I trust to meet you again individually, well for the present.

THE PEAK WATER SUPPLY.

At the conclusion of the Council meeting, a meeting of the Finance Committee was held, the Colonial Secretary in the Chair.

THE PEAK WATER SUPPLY.

The Chairman said the first minute to deal with was a recommendation by the Governor for a vote of \$27,000 to be expended for the water supply at the Peak. Mr. Chadwick was present, and as he knew more of the matter than any of them he would probably explain the nature of the works.

Mr. Chadwick—The proposition is to pump the water from Pokfulam, from filter beds about to be constructed to a point behind Mountain Lodge, which will be a sufficient elevation for the supply of the whole district, including Mount Kellett. I recommend the pumping for various reasons. No doubt it would be easy to collect the water up there. There would be no difficulty in making a reservoir, still I think such a system open to a very considerable objection, namely, that the reservoir would be close to a number of houses. On the Peak, Commission objections were raised on account of its closeness to the houses. If those objections had any weight they would have a greater weight in this case against making a reservoir under these houses. Another objection is that it would be a very small pond, before the view of everyone, and if the water looked at all dirty there would sure to be an outcry. I have therefore come to the conclusion that pumping is the best method to adopt. When the proper opportunity is in force there will be a superfluous supply in the lower district, and I propose to utilize this to raise a certain proportion of water to the Peak, which will involve no expenditure except a man to look after the machinery, but for the time being it is intended to put up a steam engine and this will always be required as a stand-by. The present estimate includes the cost of the steam engine for that purpose. The steam engine will be placed on the Bowen (?) Road not far from the site proposed for the new gash, and the water will be sent up to the Peak in wrought iron pipes of small diameter. It is proposed to provide in the first instance pumping machinery for the raising of 24,000 gallons per day. By working night and day that amount can be supplied. It will only be necessary to alter this portion of the machinery to take or quadruple the supply as occasion may require. The estimate, therefore, includes the steam engine and the pumps. There will be a small reservoir behind Mountain Lodge, another one near the flagstaff, and four others scattered about the district, which will give altogether about two days' supply. The water will be distributed through the district by a pipe which will run from the Mountain Lodge Reservoir, a loop will run round Mount Kellett and another round Mount Gough, and the water will be further taken as far as Wanchai by wrought iron pipes. The estimate of \$27,000 includes pipes for raising the water to the top of the hills, \$550, for remaining pipes, valves, hydrants, \$16,000, the engine put down at \$6,000, the hydraulic motor at \$2,400, and buildings \$2,200. I think the report I have made upon the water works has not yet been circulated, but you will see from that that the engine and motor will be used to supply the district above Caine Road, to Richmond Terrace and that district, to really the whole of that cost can hardly be put down to the Peak water supply; strictly speaking the cost for the peak alone is \$16,400. For the reservoirs I propose to take up the old iron tanks of Glenalee and other nullahs, which will be no longer required when the new system is introduced into the town.

Mr. Chater—Will the amount of water supplied be sufficient for what is required for flushing the drains?

Mr. Chadwick said he thought so. He had made the calculation on a very liberal basis, for about double the population at present at the Peak.

Mr. MacEwen—When will this work be commenced?

Mr. Chadwick—As soon as the money is voted, I suppose. As far as I am concerned, as soon as ever the pipes arrive the work can go on. I believe the engine has been ordered.

The Chairman—I think there has been an order given for an engine.

Mr. Chadwick—Yes, I think it was ordered some time ago. The only thing now is to get the iron pipes, and then the work can be put in hand very rapidly. It should not take long to do.

Mr. Chater—If commenced at once when do you think it would be ready?

Mr. Chadwick—It depends on the state of the market at home; this is rather a large order. If we have no delays in getting the pipes, although the whole may not be finished, we might have a supply by the commencement of next winter, certainly. I think by the end of the year.

The vote was passed.

#### THE VOYE FOR MAXIM GUNS.

The Chairman said the next vote was one of \$37,275 for the purchase of twelve Maxim guns for the Volunteers. The cost of each gun was put down at \$1,823, then ten per cent. was added for packing and other charges, bringing the cost of the twelve guns to \$37,275.

Captain Deane seconded. He said it might be the recollection of hon. members that certain gentlemen had offered to present guns, but on further consideration it was thought advisable that these guns should be in the hands of the Government. The guns would be a most important addition to the defences of the Colony.

Mr. MacEwen—Are these guns to be used by the Volunteers or the military authorities?

Captain Deane—By the Volunteers; the military will look after them and keep them in order.

The vote was adopted.

#### OVERHAUL OF THE HEALTH OFFICER'S LAUNCH.

A vote of \$766 for overhaul of the Health Officer's launch and hire of a launch during the time his boat was undergoing the overhaul, was passed.

#### THE ROYAL VISIT.

The Chairman said the last vote was one for \$12,000 for the illumination of public buildings, arranged for a visit to Canton, entertaining at Government House, and other expenses connected with the visit to the Colony of the Duke and Duchess of Connaught. There had been two royal visits here before in which various hon. members had been present. The first visit was that of the Duke of Edinburgh, when a sum of over \$50,000 was spent, and on the occasion of the Duke's visit to Hongkong, when a sum of over \$10,000 was spent. On the celebration of Her Majesty's birthday, the Government had certainly considered the matter.

and had concluded that \$15,000 was a reasonable amount to recommend.

Captain Deane, in seconding the vote said the whole of this amount would not be available for the Committee which had just been appointed. A large portion of it would be required for public buildings, so that the Committee must not expect to have that amount handed to them to dispose of. That amount would be greatly reduced before it was handed to them.

Mr. Chater said he thought in that case very little would be done. However, the Committee had nothing to do but to pass this vote and if it was not found sufficient he supposed a supplementary vote would be asked for.

The Chairman said the \$15,000 would be carefully expended, but in case a supplementary vote came before the Finance Committee he trusted they would feel disposed to look upon it with a generous eye.

The vote was passed and the Council then adjourned.

#### THE LAND INVESTMENT COMPANY.

The subjoined article on the Statement of Accounts presented at the recent meeting of the shareholders of the Land Investment Company, from the pen of an occasional correspondent, will be read with interest by all concerned in the success of this, the latest of local gigantic trading ventures. Although we cannot fully discuss the whole of our contributor's deductions and conclusions, some of which appeared to be based on an imperfect acquaintance with the actual position of affairs, we think they are certainly worth the careful attention of all concerned. The writer says:—

At the recent meeting of the Hongkong Land Investment and Agency Company, Limited, the Chairman, in his opening address and also in reply to questions asked, stated that the Directors desired to divide profits, such as a working account might supply, in as adequate a manner as possible, and that the Secretary would give any details after the meeting. This, shareholders will be pleased to learn, has been done in the most complete manner and I have now pleasure in laying before shareholders those accounts which should in the first instance have been given by the Directors, and dare say the Chairman will now agree that they can be furnished in other than a cumbersome way.

#### WORKING ACCOUNT.

Liabilities.

Paid up capital ..... \$2,000,000.00

Reserve fund ..... 1,246,773.58

Sundry creditors ..... 1,913.83

Accounts payable ..... 128,166.67

**\$3,876,844.08**

#### ASSETS.

Cash, Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, \$1,366,704.45

Deposits, Chartered Bank, 407,000.00

Cost of properties purchased, 705,781.58

Invested on mortgage, 1,301,600.00

Furniture, 1,324.45

Stationery, 100.00

Sundry debtors, 103.70

**\$3,876,844.08**

#### RESERVE FUND.

May 10, 1889, Dr.

To Balance, 10th May ..... \$1,250,000.00

**\$1,250,000.00**

Dec. 31, 1889, Cr.

By Balance, Profit and Loss ..... 3,226.42

By Balance ..... 1,246,773.58

**\$1,250,000.00**

#### WORKING ACCOUNT.

Dr.

To Interest Account ..... \$97,560.22

Property ..... 13,590.98

Mortgage ..... 24,993.67

Commission ..... 3,454.03

Stationery ..... 1,083.02

Transfer Fees ..... 660.00

**\$141,410.52**

#### CR.

By Charges Account ..... \$11,993.51

Profit and Loss ..... 4,474.95

Profit and Loss ..... 124,942.05

**\$141,410.52**

#### PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT.

Dr.

To Balance Working Account ..... \$124,942.05

Reserve Fund ..... 3,226.42

**\$128,168.67**

#### CR.

By Remuneration to Managing Director ..... \$6,000.00

Remuneration to Directors ..... 5,000.00

Remuneration to Auditors ..... 500.00

Dividend at the rate of 17 per cent. 116,666.67

**\$128,168.67**

At I have not been paid \$100 for auditing these accounts. I have no object in treating the preliminary expenses of \$1,027.46 as an asset. It represents money already paid, and while it is allowable to treat the amount as an asset and write it off over a series of years, I question whether it is a common practice to do so. By looking at the debit side of the working account I see that the earnings amount to \$141,410.52; and it has cost the shareholders in charges, Directors' and Auditors' fees \$23,193.51, or 16.4 per cent. (16.4 per cent. for charges, leaving \$118,217.01, out of which to pay a dividend of \$116,666.67, and this is done by carrying \$1,550.34 from the Reserve. I find no business been done, but my money merely been placed on fixed deposit with the local banks, at 5 per cent. per annum, there would have been a gain of \$12,000, as it is difficult to see, unless charges are retained or profits are increased, what shareholders can expect from this Company. The gross earnings of \$141,410.52 represent a profit of 4.65 per cent. per annum, the net earnings of \$118,217.01, or 4.45 per cent. per annum, and if it costs \$1,410.52 to collect \$41,410.52, an income that will cost to collect \$161,600, an income that will involve 7 per cent. a simple rule of three, and the result is \$23,193.51, there remains for dividend \$116,666.67, about 15.5 per cent. on the money invested, sufficient to pay 18 per cent. on capital. When the whole of the capital is called up, and the Directors have \$250,000 in hand to play with, the income of 7 per cent. on \$250,000, or \$17,500, and the collection to \$23,193.51, leaving \$6,693.51, or 2.68 per cent. on capital. Article 97 of the Company's Articles of Association says:—"Each of the Managing

and had concluded that \$15,000 was a reasonable amount to recommend.

Captain Deane, in seconding the vote said the whole of this amount would not be available for the Committee which had just been appointed. A large portion of it would be required for public buildings, so that the Committee must not expect to have that amount handed to them to dispose of. That amount would be greatly reduced before it was handed to them.

Mr. Chater said he thought in that case very little would be done. However, the Committee had nothing to do but to pass this vote and if it was not found sufficient he supposed a supplementary vote would be asked for.

The Chairman said the \$15,000 would be carefully expended, but in case a supplementary vote came before the Finance Committee he trusted they would feel disposed to look upon it with a generous eye.

The vote was passed and the Council then adjourned.







Mr. Fraser-Smith—I have given notice to you to produce your books showing your share transactions for the past twelve months.

Plaintiff—I have not got them—they are not in the Colony.

His lordship—If you have them you must bring them—whether the other side are to see them is a different matter.

Plaintiff—If you say so I will bring them.

Mr. Fraser-Smith—Where do you bank?

Plaintiff—Am I obliged to answer that question?

His lordship—Is it going into all my private business—

His lordship did not see that it was material. The question was whether it was a fair comment.

Defendant—Just so, but I know that as a matter of fact he had gambled in shares which he was not able to take up unless the market went in his favor, and I think I am entitled to prove that by legitimate means. My allegation was not based on this particular case.

His lordship—What part of the article do you rely upon?

Defendant—The plaintiff has given full particulars of his dealings in shares, amounting to millions of dollars, and I am entitled to disprove it.

His lordship allowed the question.

Plaintiff—I bank at the Chartered Bank. I did not swear that I first met you in Shanghai in 1880, I made your acquaintance there—I knew you by sight before. We raced together as partners in 1881.

Mr. Fraser-Smith—I will give you a chance not to perjure yourself—will you swear that?

Plaintiff—I am a "professional perjurer," you say.

His lordship—Will you please answer the question?

Plaintiff—You purchased three of my cast-off ponies for the 1881 meeting.

Defendant—Didn't I purchase Second Violin, Lord of the Isles, and another pony?

Plaintiff—You did not. I am not aware that any racing confederacy between us was declared to the stewards that year. I am not sure that I stayed in your house a month when I visited you. I am not quite certain that it was even a fortnight. I thought it was a month. I think I came rather late—I may have stayed some time after the Races. I have stated that they were trained by my relations. We raced together in 1882, and there was a loss. I also said that at the end of 1882 negotiations were made for racing together next year.

Don't you know that Mr. Chater, Mr. de Courcy Forbes, Mr. McCulloch, Mr. Kerfoot Hughes, and myself entered into a sweepstakes of £2,000 each for the following year's Derby?

Yes, I promised to get a pony for you if I could find one, but there were no arrangements made as to partnership. Highland Fling went last three weeks before the Races. I don't think there was much betting on him afterwards. The lotteries may take place three or four weeks before the Races. I think that the cause of your animosity was the matter of £200 or £300 about which you were quarrelling.

Defendant—The Derby is run on the first day, is it not?

And you stayed with me several days afterwards?

Yes.

And when you went to Shanghai we were friendly, weren't we? I don't think so.

Was not the reason of our difference this—that after leaving my house you obtained from the Hon. C. P. Chater £100 belonging to me, and had previously obtained by false pretences, from Mr. Mortimer Murray, £72.07—Certainly not. There was no Hon. C. P. Chater then.

His lordship—Never mind that—you know the gentleman referred to.

Did you obtain those sums?—I did collect the sums from those gentlemen, but not in the way that you suggested.

Those moneys belonged to me—They did not.

Defendant put in a letter, written by Mr. Brandt, dated 10th April 1883, in which he said that he was "perfectly justified in retaining the two small amounts collected from Mr. Chater and Mr. Murray; if everything had been as square with you I would of course have paid you the amount, as it belonged to the book."

Plaintiff admitted the letter.

Defendant—Isn't that an admission that it was my money?

Plaintiff—No, it belonged to the book—the joint book.

Defendant—What were the terms of our partnership?

Plaintiff—After some very hard thinking—I was to provide the ponies and you were to go in for the gambling, and I was to have a third of the profits. I was not to have anything to do with the lotteries, all expenses for the ponies to be paid by me, and I was to get a third of the profits and share none of the losses.

Did the book show any profit on that occasion? I don't know, I think it was a heavy loss.

Then what right had you to take those two amounts?—You owed me money and I had a right to retain the money when you owed me considerably more.

I owed you money? Have you anything to show that?—You have my accounts—it is in my letter of the 10th April.

His lordship—Was the debt to you connected with matters outside racing?

Plaintiff—No, it was something to do with the stable that Mr. Fraser-Smith should have paid.

Defendant—A letter has been put in that I wrote to you at Foochow?—Yes.

Haven't you another letter, previous to that?—Yes, several.

We were friendly when you left Hongkong?—Not very—a little strained.

Hadn't you some trouble with the Race Club stewards at the meeting?—When?

Don't you recollect that you and I were reported by Mr. Coxon on account of some trouble that took place on the off-day?—Yes.

You were reported by the stewards, weren't you?—I was not; I was exonerated.

What was the charge against you?

Mr. Robinson asked if it was relevant.

Defendant—Relevant to a man's character, when he is claiming damages? (To plaintiff).

What was the charge against you?—It was a charge of "pulling."

What is "pulling" in racing parlance as "roping"?—I am not well acquainted with your low terms—it was pulling.

That is to say, pulling a pony so that it should not win?—You said to the learned counsel that I wanted Second Violin from you as blackmail?—Precisely—I repeat it.

Will you produce the letter in which I first asked for this pony?—Which is that?

I don't know—the letter you produce shows there was a previous one.

Plaintiff then produced a letter dated the 15th November, which was as follows:

My DEAR HONGKONG, I was glad to hear of Second Violin's victory in the Champions—

—that if he is well old Fiddle is one of the best racing ponies ever seen in China. I hope you have won a lot of money, although you had a bad lot of griffins. I had not a dollar on the races—if I had, I have no doubt, my old favorite's victory would have done me a lot of good. It was reported here that you were reported by several jockeys for foul riding in the Champions, and will not be allowed to ride again in Shanghai. I hope it is not true, as it would be a matter to race again with you on the old terms, nor should I do so if things were different. However, if I get through my libel case all right I want you to send Second Violin, (and another pony) and, if you like, Allegro, or any other one pony that you consider sure for one race. I should race old Fiddle for one race, perhaps more; but for one the outlay need not be more than \$5,000 or \$6,000, and you would get part of the winnings. I have no objection to your joining with someone else for the other ponies in your stable, and shall not raise any objection to your racing here as long as you act on the square.

Trusting to hear that you have got over your troubles with the Shanghai race the alleged foul riding.

I am,

Yours, &c.,

R. FRASER-SMITH.

Defendant—Is that evidence of malice?—It is, most decidedly.

Is that evidence of blackmail?—It is evidence of a trap you were laying for me. You wanted me—

What did you want?

Plaintiff insisted on continuing, till stopped by his lordship.

Second Violin did come down to Hongkong?—Yes, but not for you.

And rode in several races?—Yes.

As was unplaced wherever he went?—I don't know, he didn't win.

He broke down in one race when you were riding him?—Yes, I had to dismount.

And then he did?—Yes, he died several hours afterwards.

That was Odawara's year?—Yes.

You brought Odawara down for the Derby in 1884?—Yes.

He was a very great favorite for that race, wasn't he?—Yes, you made him so.

And you thought he was a certainty?—Yes.

And you lost the race?—Yes.

Now as a racing man and you of opinion that you lost the race through your bad riding?—Certainly not; I lost it through the bad weather—the muddy course.

Didn't you win the Canton Cup on him thirty lengths from a pony that ran neck and neck with him in the Derby?—I won very cleverly.

And the pony won the Exchange Plate and the Challenge Cup?—Yes, but the course was quite dry.

And you lost the Champions?—Yes, through the dastardly riding of Mr. de Silva, who was a dastardly attempt at foul-play perpetrated by Mr. Nichol, and Mr. Bidwell, and Mr. Dunman.

You laid a complaint, didn't you, and it was investigated some days afterwards?—Yes.

What was the result?—The stewards found there was not sufficient evidence—they could not get the witness they required to come before them so they dismissed the complaint.

And you have never ridden in Hongkong since?—No.

After that meeting you went to Shanghai with Odawara?—Yes.

Was he your property in Hongkong?—No.

Who did he belong to?—Mr. Ega da Silva.

What did you estimate his value at?—That is a matter of opinion—£250.

How much did Mr. da Silva give you for him?—£150.

Nothing else? Didn't he give you £150 for the transfer to him for that meeting?—No.

Didn't you sell him a half of him after the meeting for £150?—Yes.

Yet he was not yours?—It is not fair to put the question in that way. The pony belonged to me in Shanghai, I sold him to Mr. da Silva for £150, with the option of taking him back after the meeting for £50 more; I paid that amount, and a week or so later re-sold a share in him to Mr. da Silva for £150.

You were racing in partnership here, weren't you?—No.

Had you nothing to do with his stable?—I was training his ponies, and interested in the lotteries. I had my own ponies, but in his stable. And I had a share in his winnings.

Isn't that a partnership?—No, certainly not; a partnership is where both parties agree to share profits and losses.

Plaintiff continued—You were half owners.

You had some trouble with him prior to the meeting about financial matters?—I don't recollect.

Hadn't you any serious trouble?—No.

He didn't threaten to withdraw Odawara from the races altogether, on account of money difficulties?—I don't recollect.

That would be a serious matter, wouldn't it?—Rather.

Didn't you write to anybody in Hongkong saying that you were ill-treated?—I might have—he was a hot-tempered, cantankerous party.

Didn't you write this letter to Mr. Pratt, who appears to be also a joint owner?

The letter stated that Mr. da Silva and his (Brandt's) openly declared enemies were putting their heads together, brewing something against him, which had annoyed him more than he could express. He had told Mr. da Silva he would not be trifled with, and that he (da Silva) would find himself in the wrong shop if he tried to deceive and humbug him. It was a shame the way da Silva had been treating him, after all he had received from him. Mr. da Silva's arrangements for backing Odawara were childish and stupid, and Brandt was afraid, antipathetic to him. But he would have got up early in the morning, over-reach him.

Plaintiff admitted the letter, and at this point the hearing was adjourned until to-morrow.

MORE RACING RECOLLECTIONS.

The hearing of the case Brandt v. Fraser-Smith was resumed this morning (Feb. 14th) by the Acting Chief Justice and a special jury. The Court was crowded a good deal during the afternoon, and a good deal of interest was shown when the cross-examination of the plaintiff by the defendant was resumed, as follows:

You swore yesterday that I was indebted to you to the amount of about \$200?—Yes, I have looked it up again, and I find it is nearer \$200.

It was \$200?—I got an account from you showing that I owed you \$162.50, but I did not admit it. It was the debt balance alleged to be due to you at the end of the 1883 meeting.

Mr. Robinson contended that this was irrelevant.

Mr. Fraser-Smith—He makes statements on oath showing that I am in his debt, and is now going to show that on his own admission he owes me \$177, besides the money he collected from Mr. Chater and Mr. Murray.

His lordship—It is common ground that the disagreement did not arise out of matters of account, because in your letter you say that although he owed you money, you would "let that go." You allege that it was his mismanagement of Highland Fling.

Mr. Fraser-Smith—Yes.

Mr. Robinson—We don't for a moment admit that the money was a "cushaw" to us.

His lordship—That has no bearing on the allegation at all.

Mr. Robinson said that he did not like to interfere earlier.

His lordship—You opened on it, you know.

Mr. Fraser-Smith—You opened the door very widely. However, I will let it drop—I take my remedy in a suit to recover the money, and to vindicate myself.

Mr. Robinson—I was about to ask why he had not already done so.

His lordship—There is a Statute of Limitations; this was eight years ago.

Mr. Fraser-Smith—I have a bundle of my I.O.U.s here. (To plaintiff) You were yesterday that my letter about Second Violin was a deliberate attempt at blackmail?—Yes, I said so, and I repeat it.

And I put in a letter of the 15th November 1883 asking you to send the pony down on joint account, and you said it was a trap?—Yes, a deliberate trap.

How?—I mean that you tried to make me a horse-dealer by asking me at what price I could lay down two China ponies in Hongkong.

You were a horse-dealer in Shanghai, were you not?—I was not.

Did not you sell your discarded ponies?—Yes, I sold a good many to you.

Didn't you know that I wanted the ponies for the French Government?—No, I didn't know you were a horse-dealer.

I was not—I was acting as agent to the French Government. Oh, I did not know that you were ever agent to the French Government.

Continuing—I wrote to you after that from Shanghai, promising to write from Foochow. It was a friendly letter, and I got you a *mafo*. I addressed you as "My dear Fraser."

Do you generally address persons as "My dear" when they have tried to blackmail you?—I am generally polite when I am politely addressed. When you wrote me abusive letters I replied abusively—I took my cue from you.

Now about Odawara—let us get back to Odawara. You remember that you said that you had no quarrel with Mr. da Silva before the Races?—Yes, but I only want my memory refreshing. This was a good many years ago. Mr. da Silva is sitting there in Court—I don't think it is quite fair.

Mr. Robinson asked that he should be ordered out, but ultimately let the matter drop.

The plaintiff continued—Odawara lost all the races at the meeting, and was withdrawn from a race on the off day by Mr. da Silva. In a very dastardly manner. There might have been some talk about my riding afterwards, but it was not a general idea that I had "roped" the pony—it was a disgraceful insinuation thrown out by da Silva.

His lordship—Just answer the questions—don't make these statements.

Plaintiff continued—There was a settlement of the accounts between da Silva and myself after the Races; it was referred to arbitration. I claimed \$300, and got \$100. It was not true that I was accused of fraudulent practices, and called before the Race Club and expelled. An attempt was made by the stewards to expel me, but it was not successful. I got notice that I had been expelled, but I was advised that it was illegal. Sir Richard Rennie did not say that it was only illegal because I had not got notice. I claimed \$5,000 damages, but did not get them, because the Chief Justice said that I had never ceased to be a member. The charge against me was that I had infringed rule 4—a long and intricate rule—in a letter to da Silva. I was not expelled, and I protested in a very vigorous letter.

Mr. Robinson thought the line of cross-examination was irrelevant.

His lordship—It may have a bearing on the question of damages.

Plaintiff—My name was placed on the list again, but eighteen days later I resigned. I did receive notice from the Stewards, in immediately after the decision of the Court, to attend a meeting called to investigate charges made against me, and I protested against the meeting, and asked for time. I did not attend the meeting. I have had a good many racing partners in my time. I had one with Mr. Robinson's consent that the matter was irrelevant.

His lordship thought that it affected plaintiff's general character.

Mr. Robinson urged that the issue was the effect on his character as a merchant. He thought that the plaintiff had a right to claim damages as a merchant and also as a racing man. He had raised the point to show that defendant's malice arose out of racing matters.

His lordship decided against Mr. Robinson. Plaintiff continued—I gave Mr. Hutchins a share of the profits of the racing for riding. I had some trouble with him. He was the "sworn enemy" referred to in my letter to Pratt as conspiring with da Silva against me. I had racing associations with you (defendant) whom I have described as a "black-mailer." You are one. I was also a partner with da Silva, but I have never described him as a scoundrel and a fraud. I may have publicly called him a thief—he deserved it. I also raced with Mr. Just some years ago, and he lost pretty heavily. I trained for Mr. E. Sassoon in 1879. I was a member of an institutional body here called the Race Fund in those years, and had the privileges of the Grand Stand. I did not pay any subscription. I did not defraud the Fund out of the \$5 a year subscription.

His lordship suggested that the cross-examination was getting rather off the track, and defendant thereupon turned to other matters.

Plaintiff said—I had an office in Canton when doing business with the Chinese Government. I heard in 1886 that the Hoppo wanted \$1,000,000, and did not know how to arrange it, and I did it for him. The loss was not arranged before that, in Shanghai, by the new Hoppo. I got \$1,300,000 first. The new Hoppo got the rest at Shanghai afterwards, in consequence, I believe, of the paragraph in the *Telegraph* saying that I was going to be sued. The new Hoppo and his retinue stayed with me in my house. There were 200 people, and I had six rooms, but then the Chinese Government was in a bad way at the time to supply the Hoppo's fleet of men-of-war with coals. The contract was stopped when the fleet was disbanded, on the conclusion of the Opium Convention. (After some uninteresting details of transactions with Chinese he continued) I was only the agent of a Shanghai firm in supplying the Governor of Yunnan with rifles and cartridges. I was introduced to many mandarins in Canton, generally through my interpreter. He got me an interview with the Viceroy Chang Chih-tung. I am not aware that I met Mr. Jurgens in 1883; he had been doing business with the Canton Government, but got imprisoned on the charge of blackmail in Hongkong. He was dastardly. I don't know that he had got \$21,000 belonging to the Canton mandarins. He was a rival of Bidwell and Pitman, and they got him arrested on a promissory note. I got the writ set aside. I had seen Pitman in the office of the *Hongkong Telegraph* when I was staying with you (defendant) and had seen him writing articles, correcting proofs, and so on. Major Palmer was also there. I will swear that I saw him there in the spring of 1882. With respect to the Paper Manufacturing Company, I never started it. The capitalists came forward, but did not put up the money. I got the \$5,000 as an indemnity for giving up my contract. The Company was registered in my name, and had purchased some property from me. The reason the Company did not start was not that I had got the land without justification. It had belonged to the Company now. It is still in existence, it is not wound up. They paid me the money to cancel my agreement.

## "MUST I ANSWER?"

Then I started sharing dealing.

Mr. Fraser-Smith—How much money had you in the bank at that time?

Plaintiff—Am I obliged to answer the question? It is going into my private affairs.

His lordship—It is suggested that you should not pay, and it is part of the libel, therefore you should be anxious to answer.

Plaintiff—I am anxious, in a way, but I don't want to shew up all my private business. I don't think I should be called on to disclose it. It may be the object of the libel to know that.

His lordship—Do not exactly see why it should be. You had better answer the question, anyhow.

Plaintiff—May I refresh my memory?

Defendant—I shall want to see your books, if you've brought them.

His lordship—You must be careful in putting your questions.

Defendant—Stop me at once, my lord, if I go over the mark.

Plaintiff—I had about \$5,800 in the bank at the beginning of June.

Defendant—You got a record of the shares you sold "on time" in the month of June? If you have produce it—Am I obliged to answer that question?

His lordship—I think you had better.

Plaintiff—I haven't got any distinct record.

Defendant—You are a professional accountant, and have been in business for nearly thirty years, a most accurate, methodical man in keeping all letters and press copies?—No, I wish I had. I am not fond of details and drudgery like that.

NO BOOKS.

Do you expect the jury to believe that you transacted business to the extent of \$1,800,000 without keeping books on records of these transactions?—I have got enough material to make up statements when I required them, but I have had no time to make up for the hard work.

Do you really wish to make a jury of business men believe that?—I wish to make a statement of the truth.

Isn't it a fact that before Mr. Justice Wye you swore on oath that you had destroyed your book of share transactions?—If you put your finger on it, I could not be in that position?

That you went in sure to win?—I went in with my eyes open, as a business man, to make money, not to lay myself out to lose \$30,000.

And how many clever business men in this Colony were almost ruined through share business last year?—That is their business, if they are fools enough to do it.

But don't you think other people watched the share market?—Yes, but not so intelligently, if I may call it so.

You are modest—You asked me my opinion. You think you are keener in your hunt after the "almighty dollar" than others?—I did not say so.

You said you looked sharper after it—I said I looked after my business better than other people.

You took so much trouble that you did not keep any books?—If I had had time I might have had time to write up the drudgery.

You said your name was taken with some difficulty at first?—Yes.

They had not confidence in you?—I was unknown—a new man, and I was cautious in offering my name.

But you have been well known in Hongkong for a number of years?—I don't know—some people knew me through the introductions in your paper (laughter). They did not know me to my advantage.

But you say, confidence was afterwards established, and your name freely taken?—Yes. It was common to hear that I had made money over my transactions.

And there has been some difficulty since the publication of the alleged libel in getting your name taken?—Yes, they won't take it at all. The day after the article my name was refused in a transaction then pending.

Now, as a man of business, can you tell this jury that the mere unsupported assertion in a newspaper that you had gambled in shares, and won, would have injured your credit in the share market?—Yes, coming as it did from a man who holds himself up as an impartial critic, who never gambles himself, it would have a good deal of weight.

From October until now you said your operations only amounted to about \$200,000?—About \$200,000. You are quite aware that since then the market has been completely stagnant, hasn't it?—No, there has been a good deal of business done. Mr. Mody has been selling thousands of shares.

Don't you consider \$200,000 a very large transaction for you in that short time, in a stagnant market?—It is very insignificant. Fifty or a hundred shares bought and re-sold make \$100,000 in a very short time—you get a million before you know it.

Do you know a broker named Ramjahn?—Yes, I am sorry to say.

You have done a considerable amount of business with him, haven't you?—Yes, but it was very unsatisfactory.

You knew him at July?—Yes.

Did he sell any Sugar shares for you?—Yes.







It is regretted the departure of Governor des  
sule is universal throughout the colony, and  
is earnestly hoped that his health may be  
sufficiently restored to enable him to return to  
Hongkong, as at present arranged, by next  
October. Some of the leading British and  
Chinese persons will be present at your  
show and I trust to see many of our  
friends. Sergeant Ford had an unpleasant

a fire a dog darted out of a Chinese shop and  
 took him to take refuge behind a counter for  
 the proverbial "bad quarter of an hour," whilst  
 a crowd of cabbies laughed at him. The owner of

nished it to Kowloon City, where its Anglo-botic proclivities would simmer down. Mr.

Robinson imposed a fine of \$10 only to be paid when the dog ever returned from banishment.

The organ recital given in the Cathedral last evening (7th inst.) by Mr. Sangster attracted an unusually good attendance, and was well worthy of it. The instrumental portion of the programme was as excellently rendered as it was well-chosen, and Mrs. Gordon's solo "The Lost Chord" almost drew the applause, whilst Mr. Crowe was heard to advantage in "Pro Peccatis," from *Stabat Mater*. Unfortunately Mr. N. J. Robinson's non-appearance, through indisposition, deprived the concert of an anticipated pleasure. The next recital will be given next Monday afternoon.

On the other day an energetic myrmidon of the opium Farmer went over to the border line between Sam-shui-po and Yau-ma-li, and fell victim to a desperado who had several maces of taxed opium on him, and got him fined. On the 11th inst. the same excise-officer went to Sam-shui-po market, forgetting that his late prisoner friends, The Chinese Government, away up the Tsung-li Yamen, are being moved now, for the release of the unhappy fellow from Sam-shui-po goal, where he has been incarcerated on a charge of malice.

Two recalcitrant members of the crew of the good ship *Oakworth*, which, arrived from Middeburgh last week, quailed before Commander Ramsey's magisterial gaze at the Harbour Office yesterday morning. The chief offender, was the steward, who had not only neglected to get breakfast ready in time, but had point-blank refused to polish the captain's boots. This was held by his Worship to be rank mutiny, and the prisoner was committed for seven days. Another seaman who had also refused duty, in order to get out of the ship, was laid up in lavender for a like period.

Referring to the *Thales*' report of a derelict lying bottom upwards off Kannonzaki, the native papers, says the *Japan Gazette*, most unanimously disagree with the captain's conclusion that what he observed was a wrecked vessel. No report, they say, has been received of the authorities of any wreck, and it is scarcely probable, therefore, that one is lying off Kannonzaki! They bring forward as an explanation of the obstruction that a huge whale was almost captured about the 15th instant off Kokube-mura, Amaba Gun, Kadzusa District, and escaped with several harpoons in its body, and was probably either dying or dead when it was mistaken for the captain of the *Thales* for a wrecked vessel.

Mr. Wodehouse resumed the enquiry into the Wyndhurst Terrace fire, yesterday afternoon. Evidence was given that four or five days after the fire Mr. Gomes, the tenant of the shop, received a letter signed "C. H. Mahomed Arab," threatening to "blow on him," if \$30 were not paid. Gomes junior said that Mahomed Arab was a friend of his, and lived in Hollywood Road; the letter was handed to him. The writer said that after consulting with Roberts, (witness's shopman) about the goods that had been burnt, you and better take his (Roberts') advice, and put it in thing straight. The meaning of that was that Roberts would not help to get the insurance money, unless he was paid something—Mr. Wilkinson, who objected to giving evidence until he received his client's (Gomes') permission, said that the purport was that it was better to pay a little than to lose a great deal.—The enquiry was still proceeding when our reporter left.

WHEWLOCK & Co. in their freight market report, dated the 14th February, say:—Our last particular was published on 31st ult., since which date very little has been done either in the coasting, trade, or homewards. Rates on the Nagasaki-Shanghai route have further improved, and will be noted by quotation below:—For London, the usual ports of call and Suez Canal.—The S. S. Co.'s steamship *Neitor* and the Glen Line steamship *Guineas* are on the berth and scheduled for despatch on 15th and 16th instants respectively. Rate of freight, 55¢ per ton of 40 cubic feet. For New York, via usual ports of call and Suez Canal.—The Shire Line steamship, *Mertonshire*, due from Japan on 10th instants, takes the berth, but prospects of her occupying any large quantity of cargo are remote. Rate of freight, 40¢ per ton for tea and general cargo. Departures for London via Suez Canal.—The steamship *Ballarook*, via Amoy, on 3rd instants, and steamship *Osaka*, via Amoy, on 10th instants. Departures for New York via Suez Canal.—The *Cheloo* to Swatow, 12 Mex. tons per diem, nominal.—Nagasaki to Shanghai sailing vessels. Settlement during the fortnight:—*Swatow*, German steamer, 53 tons register, 12 months charter, at \$4.50 per month. No discharged vessel in port.















166, Fenchurch Street, E.C.  
Hongkong, 13th January, 1890.



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AERATED WATER MANUFACTURES, WINE &amp; SPIRIT IMPORTERS.

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A Blend of the FINEST WHISKIES that Scotland produces Thoroughly matured.

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Extra—A pure genuine grape spirit matured in wood.

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Amontillado, a natural wine, old bottle and bottled, dry, delicate flavour.

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(Telephone No. 60.)

Nos. 22 &amp; 24, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, Hongkong, 17th February, 1890.



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SARSAPARILLA WATER

TONIC WATER

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Advertisements are required to be forwarded to the Editor at least three days before the date of publication, and are not ordered for a fixed period, but will be continued until otherwise notified.

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TO SUBSCRIBERS.

Subscribers to the Hongkong Telegraph are respectfully reminded that all Subscriptions are payable in advance.

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reasons for establishing an independent service on the Canton River. We are therefore disposed to believe that this important movement, inevitable from the first, has at last been initiated, which shall finally abolish for ever the selfish and short-sighted monopoly which it was vainly hoped would exist for all time. The passenger and cargo traffic between Hongkong and Canton has long been recognised to be a reliable gold mine, and the profits made for many years past by the Steamboat Co. and the China Navigation Company fully bear out the views so frequently expressed in these columns. Neither one of these companies has ever made any serious attempt to conserve this valuable monopoly. Anything has been good enough for European passengers; nothing has been bad enough for Chinese, and as for shippers of cargo—well, they had to be satisfied with whatever they got. It is earnestly to be hoped that the China Merchants' Company will establish a direct line on the Canton river; they will be most heartily supported, and in breaking up a monopoly that has for years been a serious drawback both to the convenience of the travelling public and to the free trade of the great emporium of Southern China, they will be conferring a boon that will be universally appreciated.

## TELEGRAMS.

(From the *Courrier d'Haiphong*).  
THE IMPRISONMENT OF THE DUKE OF ORLEANS.

PARIS, February 12th.  
The Duke of Orleans has been condemned to two years imprisonment. He was defended, but there were no incidents during the trial. The Republicans unanimously approve of the action of the Government.

## LOCAL AND GENERAL.

THERE is a leader in last night's *China Mail*. We hereby offer a reward of fifty dollars to anybody who can tell us what it is intended to convey to the Hongkong public.

A "SHANGHAI Jockey's" letter is left over until to-morrow. A communication on the subject he refers to has already been officially addressed to the Steward of the Hongkong Jockey Club.

THE captives in the hands of the Tongvaese freebooters have at last been released, \$50,000 being paid as ransom for Messrs. Henry and Victor Roque, M. Costa, and Wing-fat-cheong, the compradore.

A REGULAR meeting of the Ethen Mark Lodge of Hongkong, No. 264, will be held in Freemasons' Hall, Zetland Street, this evening, at 8.30 for 9 o'clock precisely. Visiting brethren are cordially invited.

A SLIGHT accident occurred opposite the City Hall this morning. On the arrival of His Excellency the Governor the military band played the National Anthem, and so startled a Sikh trooper's horse that it sprang forward and fell, throwing its rider. He was only shaken, but the horse was lamed.

THE experiments with Tongva coal on the Messagerie Maritimes boat *Arctique*, on her last trip to Hongkong, are reported to have been very satisfactory indeed. The trial was witnessed by two lieutenants, deputized to do so by the French Admiral. The cost of the coal consumed was \$411, as against \$750 for Cardiff coal.

A *Government Gazette* extraordinary issued this afternoon notifies that during the absence of His Excellency the Governor, Capt. Deane will perform the duties of Acting Colonial Secretary and Auditor-General, Major-General Gordon taking his place at the head of the Police, and Major Dempster officiating as Acting Superintendent of the Gaol. Mr. F. H. May has been appointed private secretary to His Excellency the Acting Governor.

THE *China Mail* concert critic, who must have been musically educated with a fire shovel, says that a lady who tried to sing Sullivan's "Lost Chord" at the Cathedral on Monday afternoon, "was not so successful as she usually is, her notes lacking expression, especially in the concluding bars." This is too much, even from "Brownie" and the Maiden Libeller. We won't offer any critical comment; our readers can peruse the words we have italicized and think for themselves.

THERE has been a general strike among the captains and officers of the Spanish steamers running out of Manila. They demanded higher pay and a number of privileges, and as the fifty or sixty unions were bound over to each other in bonds of \$500 not to be content with less, and "black-legs" were warned that they would have their vital parts fatally punctured if they came around, their demands were granted. One firm, however, thought to get even by putting their officers on allowance as to food and liquor, which caused a second strike, and as the mails had to go the employers won again. Something of the sort would do no harm in Hongkong vessels.

## AN ALPHABETICAL WOOING.

Let others talk of L N's eyes,  
And K T's figure, light and free,  
Say L R too is beautiful,  
I heed not not while U I C.  
U need not N V them, for U  
X L them all, my M L E.  
I have no words when I would tell  
How much I love with U I B.  
So sweet U R, my D R E.  
I love you very F E G.  
And when you speak or sing, your voice  
Is like a winsome L O D.  
When U R I C, hope D K's,  
I am a mere Non-N T T.  
Such Y Z C has your smile  
It shields from N E N M E.  
For love so deep as mine, I fear,  
There is no other M E D.  
But that you love me back again—  
O thought of heavenly X T C I!  
So, let my M T heart and I  
Should sing for Love as L E G.  
T's me no more—B Y's, B kind!  
O, M L E, U R, I C!

—St. Nicholas.

THERE will be a regular meeting of Victoria Lodge, No. 1026, held in Freemasons' Hall, Zetland Street, on Saturday, the 22nd instant, at 8.30 for 9 p.m. precisely. Visiting brethren are cordially invited.

We don't believe that any English solicitor practising in Hongkong "runs" an unlicensed pawnbroker's business, but we know some of these "gentlemen by act of Parliament"—vide Mr. Dennis in *Fraser-Smith v. Emmanuel*—away back in the early eighties—who condescend to make money by less creditable means.

SULLIVAN is giving up slogging, and taking to saloon-keeping. He said to an interviewer, last month—"I have, after considerable deliberation, arrived at the conclusion that there is no money in fighting, for me at least, and after one more glove contest I shall retire permanently from the business. I will never fight with bare knuckles again, for law-breaking is decidedly unprofitable. Just see that Mississippi affair! Everybody thought I made a ton of money out of it, but as a matter of fact I lost money. To be sure I got several thousand dollars for my share, as much in fact as I could have expected, but after deducting from that amount my training and other expenses growing out of the fight I find that the balance is on the wrong side of the ledger!"

## SUPREME COURT.

IN CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

(Before Mr. Fielding Clarke, Acting Chief Justice).

The jurors at the Sessions this morning were Messrs. T. J. Magee, T. Ullmann, F. Grossmann, R. Gubbay, A. Turner, H. C. Maclean, and A. Lebreton.

## LARCENY.

A coolie who had broken into a house at Hungnam and stolen a blanket and umbrella was sentenced to six months' imprisonment.

The Sessions then adjourned to the 3rd March.

## DEPARTURE OF H. E. THE GOVERNOR.

PRESENTATION OF ADDRESSES.

At eleven o'clock this afternoon St. Andrew's Hall was crowded with ladies and gentlemen, including General Edwards and the heads of departments, attending the presentation of addresses to H. E. Sir G. W. des Vœux, on the occasion of his departure for Europe on leave of absence. His Excellency was received outside the City Hall by a company of Highlanders, under Captain Pitt-Rivers, the band of the Regiment being also in attendance.

The Hon. P. Ryrie, who represented the European portion of the community, made the first presentation. He said—"Your Excellency has been a great blessing to this colony. The privilege has been accorded me of presenting you with an address from the loyal inhabitants of this colony. I need hardly state that it has been signed by every nationality in the place, and has the largest number of signatures I have ever seen in my experience here. ('Hear hear!') It hardly expresses our feelings of regret at your departure and its cause. Your Excellency has now been here two and a half years, and, I believe, you have mastered the peculiarities of the colony. I have no doubt that at first you felt that you did not quite understand us—'Hongkong' is a colony of contrasts. But you very soon got into the secret of matters here—you saw that we had been planning various great works and reforms in different directions, and somehow or other they had not got on. But you immediately took them up, and made them get on (applause). We have to thank you for the completion of a number of schemes which were hanging fire previous to your arrival—you have taken in hand matters never thought of before, and more especially has success attended you with respect to the scheme for the reclamation of the Praya in front of the Naval and Military property and the rest of the fore-shore. ('Hear hear!') You saved it and brought it to a successful inception. As far as legislation goes, I think the Colony may congratulate itself that it has had you at its head for the past two and a half years. A knowledge of legislative matters you had previously obtained in other Colonies, and since your arrival, as time went on, you have seen the requirements of the Colony and as far as you could supplied them. Your patronage has always been accorded to sport of all kinds here—and, small as is our Colony, there is a good deal of sport and amusement here, for it is essential that residents should have outdoor recreation. You have assisted sport both by your presence and by your acts, such as putting the Race course in order, and so on, for which we feel greatly indebted to you. You are now commencing a further improvement in that direction, by making it further available for healthy sport and recreation. With reference to your amiable partner, Lady des Vœux, words fail me. Her reign at Government House has been a pleasant one—the guests always came away feeling that they had received the most gracious and hospitable treatment, and her assistance will be most sincerely regretted ('Hear hear!'). The address which I have in present to you as follows:—

To H. E. SIR WILLIAM DES VŒUX, K.C.M.G., Governor of Hongkong and its Dependencies, &c., &c., &c.

We the undersigned, Merchants, Bankers, Professional men and Traders, representing all races and classes in this Community, are assembled here to-day, in the first place, to do you honour as the Representative of our Sovereign Lady, the Queen-Empress, in the second place, to acknowledge and thank you heartily for the good work you have done for us and for the Colony during your stay among us, and to express to you and to Lady des Vœux our extreme regret that the severe labour you have imposed on yourself on our behalf and in our service, and the cares and anxieties of Government during the last two critical years, have so seriously affected your health that you have been advised to leave us at so early a period in the term of your Government.

Your Excellency introduced yourself to us as a man of deeds, not words, and during the two years and a half that have elapsed since that introduction, you have fully justified the promise contained in the phrase. You have not only performed most diligently the duties that properly fall to the head of the Executive, but when death, or absence, or illness, has left a vacancy in the official ranks—and there have been many such—you have worked double tides in order that the public service might not suffer.

But you have not only worked hard, but you have put the crown on your work by bringing many things about which we were almost in despair, to a successful termination. Victoria College has been opened after many years of promises unfulfilled. The important question of the Gap Rock Light, after a long period of fruitless negotiation, was taken in hand and brought to a definite settlement by your Excellency's vigour and determination. The troublesome question of Praya Extension in front of the Naval

and Military reservations, a matter involving so many and such conflicting interests, has been finally adjusted or put in the way of an early and satisfactory settlement. The general question of reclamation along the foreshore of the Colony, that in other hands would probably have been debated for years, has received from your prompt attention and vigorous treatment, and has been brought to a definite conclusion. The Hong-wei Chong Valley has been cleared and made useful, and the latest suggestions for its improvement have been readily accepted by your Excellency and have been put in train for accomplishment. The constantly recurring difficulties with the Chinese authorities on the subject of extradition have been faced, and not evaded, and an important step has been taken towards putting the matter on a satisfactory basis. Your Excellency yielded at once to the popular demand for greater publicity in the transactions of the Financial Committee of the Council, and you have at all times shown yourself ready and willing to receive and entertain representations made to you, whether in Council or out, on all subjects of public interest. You have taken these representations into consideration without needless delay, and what we honour you for most, you have never hesitated to surrender your preconceived views or opinions, and to admit that you had been in error, when those representations have thrown new light upon the subject or brought fresh arguments to bear upon your Excellency's mind. There are still very many important questions waiting settlement. Your Excellency has studied them all more or less, and we hope and pray that you will return to us after a short absence in renewed health and strength, to complete the work you have so well begun and reorganise and re-model, in many ways, the Government of the Colony.

We wish your Excellency, Lady des Vœux, and your children, a very pleasant and prosperous voyage home, a happy welcome on your arrival in England, and a speedy restoration to perfect health. We promise your Excellency, on your resumption of this Government, an enthusiastic reception, and our loyal and hearty co-operation.

Dr. Ho Kai then said—"Your Excellency—I have much honour and pleasure in presenting you, on your departure for England through ill-health, with an address from the Chinese merchants and residents of this Colony. I feel it all the more an honour because the address is to be presented to one so worthy of the compliment, and I can personally endorse every word that is contained in it. On occasions like these there is generally a good deal of conventionalality in the addresses, but in this there is nothing of the kind. The signatories approach you to-day with all sincerity and respect, wishing to assure you of their grateful appreciation of your services and the benefit you have conferred on them, and of their regret at the cause of your departure. We hope that the change of scene and rest may soon restore you to perfect health, and enable you to return once more to us to carry on the work you have begun (applause). The address has been sent to Canton, to be embroidered on silk, as befitting your acceptance, and in the meantime I will hand you this copy and translation:—(The address was enclosed in a pretty velvet case, with silver-gilt mountings.)

[Translation.]

We, the undersigned Chinese Merchants and Residents of Hongkong, humbly and respectfully present your Excellency with this Address. Ever since your Excellency's arrival as Governor of this Colony, we have always received from you much kindness and sympathy, and just as we were in the hope of enjoying your beneficial rule for a long time to come, unexpected ill-health has obliged you to take leave and return home. As the saying goes, 'Heaven always favours the just,' we have no doubt that your Excellency will make a speedy recovery and return to us. However, for the present we have to say Good-bye, and in so doing, we cannot help giving expression to a few words of gratitude in the form of an Address, as a testimony of your wise and good government.

Hongkong is a British possession, and has a very large Chinese population. Bearing this in mind, your Excellency has constantly consulted the Chinese Community before enacting new laws or amending old ones. You have made no class distinction, and our humble opinions were frequently asked for and followed. Consequently your Excellency was always in touch with the feelings of the majority of the people under your Government, the happy result of which was that the residents lived peacefully and happily together, and crime was diminished.

In Hongkong, the Chinese are the most numerous, and the volume of trade they carry on is very considerable, but for all that they had not a Chamber of Commerce of their own, any place for their merchants to meet in and form some kind of association—a state of things which we have for years tried to remedy, though unsuccessfully. Soon after your arrival, your Excellency promptly took up the matter, and after communicating with the Home Authorities granted us a long lease of a suitable site whereon to erect a building for a Chamber of Commerce. When the building is completed and the Chamber organized, we hope it will move not only a benefit to the Chinese but also a help to the Government in their endeavour to ascertain the views and feelings of the Chinese inhabitants of this Colony, and to decide upon the Chinese merchants and residents are much indebted to your Excellency, and our gratitude is really beyond expression. It is only little more than two years since your Excellency came here as Governor of Hongkong, yet even in this short period, you have performed many acts of kindness and benevolence—so many that it is difficult for us here to enumerate them all—which assure us of the boundless benefit the Chinese will derive from your resumption of Office at a future time.

In conclusion, we respectfully and earnestly hope that your Excellency will from time to time take special care of your health and make a speedy recovery, so that you may return unto us soon full of health and happiness.

His Excellency, in reply, said—"Mr. Ryrie, Dr. Ho Kai, Ladies and gentlemen—Even if time permitted, it would be impossible for me to adequately and specifically answer all the kind things you have said to-day in presenting these addresses. I must confess that for one or two days past I have had copies of them, but at the same time the press of public business has entirely prevented me from preparing a due and formal reply. Therefore I must content myself with making such acknowledgments as I can—adequate though they will be—*vide supra*. I do not altogether regret that I have to do so, as you may pierce a few plain words, spoken from the heart, to any set of diction, however elaborate (Applause). I propose to first, address my acknowledgments to you, and then to the ladies, who I understand have a special desire to have the last word with my own countrymen. ('Hear hear!') I can assure you that the feelings expressed by Dr. Ho Kai and the Chinese address affected me almost as much with surprise as with pleasure. Although it has been my practice—at least in every Colony I have governed I have received the character of 'so doing' of doing justice to the native races, as a matter of fact in this Colony there has not been the same necessity to exert myself as has been the case elsewhere. Mr. Ryrie just now spoke of the Colony as being public ground. It is so—I know of no other place in

the whole world where such varied races as find their lives located here live together so happily, with so little jealousy, and in such mutual accord. (Applause). For this reason I say that this address from the Chinese affects me almost as much with surprise as with pleasure. It is quite true that I have endeavored—as has only been my duty—to listen to all they have had to say, and when the occasion has occurred I have taken care that the display of that spirit which shows itself here sometimes, though rarely—that spirit of racial antagonism—has not afforded any complete antipathy; I have done that, but that is very little. I am glad to find that that little has been appreciated—I am sure I am very grateful to the Chinese for their recognition and spontaneous expression of it, it has added no small element to the pleasure I am now expressing, and increases not considerably my very strong desire to return to this Colony. (Applause).

And now, with regard to the other address, which has come from my countrymen as well as from all races and classes here, and which I must therefore regard as more important, I really don't know what to say. If there was ever an occasion on which a man was likely to be vain it is one like this, but fortunately for me I am more inclined to be elated by applause than depressed by abuse, for, as a matter of fact, as regards your expressions towards me, I only wish they were as true as they are genuinely put forth. (Applause). Your undue estimate of my services in largely qualified by my own inner consciousness of shortcomings. You speak of my work here—my cares and anxieties. It is perfectly true that the work of governing this Colony, as regards the period of my stay here, has been exceptionally severe—partly because of the great schemes which have been undertaken, and partly because of the loss of excellent public servants, both by death and by resignation. This has no doubt caused an unusual amount of work, but after all I cannot say that the anxiety has been at all exceptional, on account of the very good feeling between the peoples. I have had very little anxiety as compared with what I have had to go through in other Colonies, and whatever work I have had to do has always been rendered easier and less irksome by the knowledge that I had the sympathy of the leading spirits of the Colony. I have been assisted not only by the official members, but by the practical and long local experience of my friends, Mr. Ryrie and the other unofficial members. As regards my administration, I have always had the loyal assistance of my colleagues in the public service, which I most fully appreciate, and moreover I have been especially fortunate in other matters—as regards the projects to which Mr. Ryrie has alluded I have had, at the head of both the Army and Navy, gentlemen with whom it is a pleasure to work, gentlemen who have been large-minded enough to see the Colony's advantage from the Colony's joint view, gentlemen who had none of that jealousy of public interests which has unfortunately been sometimes seen in the past. General Cameron, who has gone, and Admiral Salmon, and General Edwards, who are here, have shown me the most cordial sympathy in all my efforts to bring together the three departments for the good of the Colony at large (applause).

It adds to my deep regret at parting that I am going at a time when one or two schemes which have originated to a large extent with them are not yet brought to a conclusion, but I hope they may be brought sufficiently to a conclusion that I may advance them whilst at home. As for the specific works mentioned in the address, I fear that the same may be said of them as throughout the whole address—that you have been far too complimentary. At all events, with regard to the Victoria College, I can claim very little credit, but it has happened to be finished during my tenure of office. With regard to the reclamation in front of the Naval and Military cantonments, that will now be probably superseded by another and even better scheme; what I am not in a position to have I time, to describe now, but I have strong hopes that, owing to the initiative of General Edwards and the sympathetic accord of Admiral Salmon, at no very distant date it will be brought to a conclusion (applause).

And now, at the risk of introducing a crumpled rose-leaf into the bed of roses you have been good enough to prepare for me, I feel bound in honesty not to accept this address without one remark on one paragraph. You say that you hope I shall return to complete the work I have begun—and re-organise and re-model, in many ways, the Government of the Colony. Now I have been a reformer all my life—what, in former days, would have been called a radical reformer, and therefore I am not opposed to re-organisation, where it is called for, but I cannot go away now, honestly, promising—or apparently promising—anything of the kind. I do not doubt that the government of this Colony has its defects, but if you say that the prosperity is principally due to the merchants who have come here and made Hongkong what it is, I differ—I say the government of this Colony, though open to many objections, cannot but be a thoroughly good one, and I venture to say that in no part of the world there any other system of government which would have even permitted—there is no other word to express it—of the prosperity enjoyed to-day. I could say more in its favor, and I am quite alive to its defects, but I do not see my way to so great a change as can be actually termed re-organisation and re-modelling—I feel I should not be leaving you honestly in appreciating making the promise. At the same time I can assure you that if you have been good enough to approve of my work, it has fallen far short of my desires, and I have many schemes—in all complete state or re-which would cause me great disappointment if I could not return to fulfil (Applause). I do most heartily reciprocate the wish you have so kindly expressed, that I may return at no distant date, that a kind Providence may give me health and strength to enable me to return in kind the good feelings you have to-day given utterance to towards myself and my wife. (Applause). Now time is pressing on, although I have much more to say. I am leaving only under severe pressure of circumstances—the effects of an accident had scarcely worn away when the climate began to tell on me, and it has been a constant struggle to keep on. I have been obliged now, on the advice of my doctor, to go away, but everything in my power will be done to enable me to regain my health and return, if not in full vigor, vigorous enough to do a good deal which I desire to accomplish for the benefit of the Colony. (Applause). With regard to my wife, I can only say that Mr. Ryrie's kind words about her, and your kind reception of them, have touched me greatly. No one knows better than I do how far the assistance of good wife affects success in government (Applause). Unfortunately her health has been such as to prevent her from doing a great deal which she desired to do, but she feels equally as strong a wish to return as myself (applause). We both leave our hearts here—especially after to-day's demonstration, and I can assure you that there is no foundation for the statement in one of the papers that possibly I might desire to change to a more temperate climate. I have no such desire (Applause). On the contrary it would be a grievous disappointment if any more paramount duties should take me elsewhere. I desire to return here and fulfil at least the rest of my term of office (Applause). My wife cordially reciprocates the sentiment, and has the full determination to return (Applause). And now on behalf of

my wife and myself, let me bid you all, from the bottom of my heart, farewell (prolonged applause).

## THE ACTING GOVERNOR.

A special meeting of the Legislative Council was held this afternoon, for the purpose of electing in the Hon. F. Fleming (Colonial Secretary) as Acting Governor. Mr. Fielding Clarke (Acting Chief Justice) administered the oath.

Mr. Fleming afterwards addressed the Council, as follows:—Regrets were expressed this morning that the Governor of this Colony should, by reason of ill-health, be obliged to leave us for a time. In the expression of those regrets I entirely concur, but I have an additional reason for feeling particularly sorry that His Excellency should have been obliged to leave us at the present time. I could have wished that he should stay somewhat longer in our midst, if only that he might have conveyed to me that knowledge in regard to many matters of which I am necessarily ignorant, but which his experience and labours would have enabled him to impart to me. But I can only hope that my want of experience, my lack of knowledge, and my many shortcomings may be made up, at all events to some extent, by that kind consideration, timely co-operation, and much-needed assistance I shall receive from you. From the little I have as yet seen of the Executive and Legislative Councils I have seen sufficient to feel that we are working, as it were, like a happy family, not pulling one against another, endeavoring to place obstacles in one another's way, or looking on one another with the eye of fear or suspicion, but uniting all our efforts to secure the same object, to reach the same goal, to do all we can for the welfare and prosperity of the Colony (Hear hear). In the consideration of those measures which may come before us during the next few months—some of which, I venture to think, will be of considerable importance—I feel sure that we shall bring to bear upon it the spirit to which I have just alluded. In so doing we may rest assured that we shall be conscientiously and effectively serving this Colony, and if only in the performance of our duties we are true to ourselves, it will follow, as the night the day, that we cannot then be false to any man. (Applause).

## TIENTSIN.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

30th January, 1890.

Up to date the Peking office, and steamers might have been kept running all the time. There is very little drift ice, hardly enough to stop the ferry and fishing boats from doing their usual work.

Just before the Chinese New Year one or two large native banks and a lot of smaller ones failed, although in several instances it was not cases of real bankruptcy. These failures are in the habit of creating the pay of the different camps, and the smaller officials and soldiers borrow money from them with the promise to make it good on pay day. The banks, as a rule, advance the money, but when pay day comes, the borrowers make an excuse, saying they are only able to pay a certain amount back. The banks of course have to accept this or go without altogether, and these kind of games go on till some two or three hundred thousand cash is owed to small bankers, whose capital is only about two thousand taels, and they become crippled. In cashing these banks give either cash or paper notes, the latter are 500 and 1,000 cash each, and when presented the cash have to be paid; they may be a little short at the time of presentation, but an hour or two is generally sufficient time to meet the demands, but there are cases where the banker causes offence to his constituents, especially to one of his debtors, who think it an excellent chance to get clear of him, and he can get clear of him by making a run on the bank, and they manage this by running along telling every one such and such a bank



his finger, or refuses a beggar without an un-  
derstanding of the heart." And these  
faculties are exhibited to perfection by the  
minimé performers on the Italian stage.  
"Nothing to them is impossible. Grief, love,  
madness, jealousy, and anger convulse them by  
turns. Their hands seem wildly to grasp after  
expression, their bodies are convulsed with  
emotion, their fingers send off electric flashes of  
indignation, their faces undergo violent con-  
tortions of passion, every nerve and muscle be-  
comes language, they talk all over from head to  
foot :—"  
"Claudio fauchib, eloquenti genesi,  
Matus, cursus, geni, massu, rotatu."  
And we may not, in passing, that two of the  
most famous pantomimists that ever trod the  
English boards were a lallans — "Joe" Grimaldi,  
grandson of the famous dancer, who was born  
in France and Italy, and "Legs" and "Pierrot"  
Bologna, a native of Genoa, who was no less  
celebrated as a harlequin than his friend and  
colleague, Grimaldi, was as a clown.  
All the characters in our Christmas panto-  
mimes were born upon and are racy of the  
Italian soil. Harlequin's ancient lineage we have  
already described. Sannio, from whence the  
Italian *Zanni*, and the English *Zany*, or clown,  
was the generic name for a buffoon, and is so  
described by Cicero in his treatise *De Oratore*,  
where he says :—"For what can be more ridicu-  
lous than Sannio? who with his mouth, his  
countenance, imitating every motion by his  
voice, and I deem by his whole body, moves  
one to laughter." But the phrase itself is a  
Greek signification of still higher antiquity  
for the mimæcon. On the Italian stage, the  
Zanni became a permanent type of character not  
only in ordinary comedy, but in those for which  
the dramatist merely provided the plot, leaving  
the actors to improvise the dialogue. In all such  
cases he ceased to be a pantomimist merely. He  
was thenceforward, intriguing valet and audacious  
knave, and occasionally a thief. Goldoni turned  
him to excellent account; and so did Molière,  
who has presented him to us in the *Dehors*  
*Amoureux*, under the name of Gros-Serré; and  
in the *Etourdi* under that of Mascalline, *fourbain*  
*Imperator*.  
Pantalone is a world illustrious grign, soiled  
like that of gentileman, "with all ignoble use."  
It is derived from Pantaloon, a grignifying one who  
planted the standard of St. Mark upon the battle-  
ments of a captured fortress, or on the topmast  
of an enemy's ship of war. It was applied in  
derision to a typical Venetian shopkeeper, old,  
simple-minded, amorous, credulous, and the type  
either of the Clown or the Columbine. Goldoni  
has introduced him as Tonino into *Il Teatro*  
*Comico* and *Il Pöta Fanaticu*; and as Pantalo-  
ne into *Le Donne Curieuse*, *Il Tutor*, *La*  
*Finta Ammalata*, *La Moglie Saggia*, and *La*  
*Finta Obbediente*.  
Columbine was sometimes the daughter of  
Pantalone, and sometimes the wife or mistress  
of Harlequin. Her characteristics were those of  
the modern *soubrette*, saucy, mischievous, and  
sparkling, full of coquetry, and endowed with  
natural genius for intrigue.  
These characters, together with Scaramuccia,  
a sort of Spanish Booball or Pistol; Gelsomino,  
a Florentine pimp; Brighella, a Milanese pimp  
Dottore, a pedantic Latinist of Bologna; and a  
Calabrian booby with an immense nose, named  
Giorguella, found their way on to the French  
stage at the time of the Renaissance. But all of  
them had ceased to be pantomimists in the  
original sense of the word. (Sometimes they  
invented their dialogue, and sometimes charmed  
the audience by their compositions, but they  
were not then the compositions in which senti-  
ment, morality, and passion were introduced.  
Harlequin, more particularly, found some bril-  
liant representatives. Among these was Giuseppe  
Biancolelli, better known in Paris as Dominique,  
a native of Bologna, and one of the most grava  
and melancholy men of his time. Louis the  
Fourteenth had a great regard for him, and used  
to ask him to dinner occasionally. At one of  
these banquets, the actor was observed to eye  
with a certain longing, a brace of partridges  
which had been served up on a dish of pur-  
gold. The King said to one of the servants,  
"Carry that dish to Mr. the partridge." And the  
servant, taking it, said inquired the read with  
Harlequin :—"And the partridges too," replied  
the monarch, amused at the dexterous way in  
which the actor had acquired the gift of a gold  
dish. It was for Dominique that Sauteuil, the  
French poet, composed the celebrated device,  
*Castif redendo moros*. So beloved was  
Dominique by his comrades, that, when he died,  
they closed the theatre for a month.  
Vicentine, who played under the name of  
Thomas, was the favourite harlequin of a later  
generation in Paris, and continued to delight his  
audience, no less by what he said than by his  
harlequin pantomime for period of three or  
four years, and then he retired to his native  
land, where he addressed the spectators in a jargon  
of French and Italian. Upon one occasion he  
recited La Fontaine's fable of the "Miller, his  
Son, and his Ass" in a way which convulsed  
the whole house; and then he said, "Gentlemen,  
I am the miller, I am his son, and I am also his  
ass. Some say to me, 'Harlequin, you should  
speak French; some of the gentlemen and the  
ladies can't understand you. I thank them  
for their advice, and follow it. The other say,  
'Harlequin, you ought not to speak French;  
you lose all your pig.' Now, what I am to do  
is to speak French and not to speak Italian."  
And he commenced with the pig's exclamation,  
"Speak, little swine, you like you are always  
delightful," and the whole audience applauded  
the sentiment.  
The first glimpse we obtain of pantomimic  
characters on the English stage is in 1687, when  
Harlequin and Scaramouch were introduced  
into Mrs. Behn's threestact farce of "The Emperor  
of the Moon," in which there were also persons  
resembling Pantaloon and Columbine. An actor  
named Jevon was the first Harlequin, and his  
successor Pinkethman, who was eulogized  
by Sir Richard Steele in *The Tatler*. But the  
manager of the theatre, John D'Urford, was  
himself the father of English panto-  
mime. He himself was the harlequin, playing  
under the name of Lun, in the old Italian fashion,  
and winning from David Garrick this tribu-  
tute to his excellence :—  
"When Lun appeared, with matchless art and whim,  
He gave the power of speech to every limb;  
Though maul'd and maim'd, convey'd to us his intent,  
And led to follie games the wits and wits intent,  
But now the maul'd cut and sword of wood  
Resolve a tongue to make them understand!"  
Henry Cibber was so angry with the  
"Mollies" as he called them, and Pope so  
preserved a description of some of their feats  
in the "Dunciad" :—  
"Hollies, Hays, delectands, and dances on Earth,  
Dance, fops and delectands, music, rage, and mirth,  
A fire, a life, a battle, and a ball,  
The use wide confounding, and the power all,  
These a new world, to nature's laws unknown,  
Breaks out reluctant with a heave and swoon;  
And Cynthia bestows her beams on the scene,  
And other planets direct other suns;  
The forms dance, the rivers upward rise,  
And the sea spouts to the clouds, and the skies,  
And last, to give the whole creation grace,  
Lull only vast space produces human race."  
The egg here referred to was one out of five  
in Rich's pantomime. Harlequin was hated  
upon the stage. As so popular was his perform-  
ance, that people of first quality in England  
were known to attend them 20 and even 30 times  
a season.  
At the commencement of the present cen-  
tury Harlequin retired into the background,  
and Grimaldi, "the Garrick of clowns," as  
he was called, who invented the costume now  
by them made his part the central figure  
of the pantomime. And Charles Dickens

**HONGKONG TRADING COMPANY LIMITED**

LATE THE HALL & HOLTZ CO.

**"RACES."**

SPECIAL attention is called to our extensive  
SUITINGS, ULSTERINGS, OVERCOATINGS,  
Novelties and finest quality Goods ever imported.

**RACE JACKETS, RACE**

IN SILK OR SATIN, AND  
RACING BOOTS,  
RIDING BREECHES,  
RACING

**HONGKONG TRADING COMPANY LIMITED**  
(Late THE HALL & HOLTZ CO.)  
Hongkong, 7th February, 1890.

probably right when he said that were no  
standards to compare him with, or models to  
judge him by, and that "the genuine droll, the  
grimacing, fidgeting, irresistible clown" left the  
stage with Joseph Grimaldi, and though oft heard  
of, has never since been seen."

**MOTHER SEIGEL'S  
OPERATING PILLS**  
FOR  
**CONSTIPATION,  
SLUGGISH LIVER, &c.**

Unlike many kinds of cathartic medi-  
cines, do not make you feel worse before  
you feel better. Their operation is gentle  
but thorough, and unattended with dis-  
agreeable effects, such as nausea, griping  
pains, &c.

SEIGEL'S OPERATING PILLS are the  
best family physic that has ever been  
discovered. They cleanse the bowels  
from all irritating substances, and leave  
them in a healthy condition.

The best remedy extant for the ban-  
of our lives—constipation and sluggish  
liver.

These Pills prevent fevers and all kinds  
of sickness, by removing all poisonous  
matter from the bowels. They operate  
briskly, yet mildly, without any pain.

If you take a severe cold, and are  
threatened with a fever, with pains in  
the head, back, and limbs, one or two  
doses of SEIGEL'S OPERATING PILLS will  
break up the cold and prevent the fever.

A coated tongue, with a brackish taste,  
is caused by foul matter in the stomach.  
A few doses of SEIGEL'S OPERATING PILLS  
will cleanse the stomach, remove the bad  
taste, and restore the appetite, and with  
it bring good health.

Often times disease, or partially decayed  
food, causes sickness, nausea and dia-  
rrhoea. If the bowels are cleansed from  
this impurity with a dose of SEIGEL'S  
OPERATING PILLS, these disagreeable  
effects will vanish, and good health will  
result.

SEIGEL'S OPERATING PILLS prevent ill  
effects from excess in eating or drinking.  
A good dose at bedtime renders a person  
fit for business in the morning.


These Pills, being Sugar-coated, are  
pleasant to take. The disagreeable taste  
common to most pills is obviated.

**FOR SALE  
BY ALL CHEMISTS, DRUGGISTS  
AND MEDICINE VENDORS.**

PROPRIETORS;  
**A. J. WHITE, LIMITED,**  
—Advs.] LONDON, ENG.

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**To-day's  
Advertisements.**

EOTHEN MARK  L O D G  
OF HONGKONG, No. 264.

A REGULAR MEETING of the ab-  
LODGE will be held in FREEMAS-  
HALL, Zealand Street, THIS EVENING,  
19th instant, at 8.30 for 9 O'CLOCK precisely.  
Hongkong, 19th February, 1890.

**HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB.**

N O SERVANTS will be allowed inside  
enclosure of the Race Course during  
Race days without tickets, which can be had  
application from the Undersigned.

E. H. GORE-BOOT  
Clerk of the Course.

Hongkong, 19th February, 1890.

ations.

# HONGKONG COMPANY, LIMITED.

CO-OPERATIVE COMPANY, LIMITED.)

## "RACES."

(o) —

display of choice and fashionable materials for  
HATS, TROUSERINGS, &c., comprising the latest  
styles to the East.

### CAPS, RACE JACKETS, ALL SHADES, ANY DESIGN.

SADDLES,  
SADDLERY,  
STABLE REQUISITES.

## TRADING CO., LTD.

H. HOLTZ, C. Co., Ltd.) [26

TO LET.

A ROOM, unfurnished, at Belilios Terrace.  
Apply to  
S.,  
c/o Hongkong Telegraph Office,  
Hongkong, 19th February, 1890. [32

### VICTORIA LODGE

No. 1026.

A REGULAR MEETING of the above  
named Lodge will be held in FREEMASON'S  
HALL, Zealand Street, on SATURDAY, the  
22nd instant, at 8.30 for 9 P.M. precisely.  
Hongkong, 19th February 1890 [32

### Intimations.

HONGKONG CLUB.  
NOTICE.

AN EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL  
MEETING of the MEMBERS of the  
CLUB will be held in the Club House, on  
MONDAY, the 24th inst., at 4.30 P.M., for the  
purpose set forth in the notice posted in the  
Hall of the Club.

By Order, C. H. GRACE,  
Secretary.

Hongkong, 17th February, 1890. [30

### HONGKONG & WHAMPOA DOCK COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

NOTICE is hereby given that an EXTRA-  
ORDINARY MEETING of the Com-  
pany will be held at the Company's Office, No.  
14, Praya, Victoria Hongkong, on FRIDAY,  
the 28th February, 1890 at 12 O'CLOCK NOON  
when the following Resolutions will be sub-  
mitted:—

- 1.—That the Company do borrow from the  
Hongkong Land Investment and Agency  
Company, Limited, the sum of Five  
Hundred Thousand Dollars, bearing interest  
at the rate of Seven dollars per cent. per  
Annum, for such a period on such terms as  
conditions and to be secured in such  
manner as the Company's Directors shall  
think fit, and that for that purpose the said  
Directors do cause all necessary deeds  
documents to be duly executed.
- 2.—That at the end of Article No. 11 of the  
Company's existing Articles of Association  
there be added the following words, viz:  
the following marginal note, that is to say:  
That on holding  
shares No Shareholder, whether an  
individual, Firm, Company, or Cor-  
poration, shall be entitled to be  
at any one time more than One  
thousand Shares.
- 3.—That Article No. 49 of the Company's  
existing Articles of Association with  
marginal note be cancelled, and that in  
thereof the following Article and marginal  
note be inserted, that is to say,  
Number of votes  
to which share-  
holder entitled.  
[49].—Every Shareholder (if di-  
rectly registered for one month pre-  
ceding the Meeting at which he claims  
to vote (but not otherwise) shall  
have one vote for each share up to  
ten and one vote for every complete  
additional number of ten shares.
- 4.—That immediately after the Company's next  
Ordinary Half-yearly Meeting, Article No.  
93 of the Company's existing Articles of  
Association be cancelled, and that in  
thereof the following be inserted:—  
"No Person shall be eligible to the Office  
of Director unless he be the holder of  
at least fifty shares."

By Order of the Board of Directors,  
D. GILLIES,  
Secretary.  
Hongkong, 18th February, 1890. [31

### THE TRUST AND LOAN COMPANY CHINA, JAPAN AND STRAITS, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE SECOND CALL of Ten Shillings  
Share is payable here on the 6th March.  
Shareholders will please pay respective  
Amounts due from them to the undersigned.  
WM. H. FORBES,  
For the Local Committee.  
Hongkong, 8th February, 1890.

### HONGKONG TIMBER YARD, WANCHAI.

REGION FINE SPARS AND LUMBER  
Always on Hand. L. MALLORY  
Hongkong, 14th June, 1891.

**Intimations.**

**HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.**

NOTICE is hereby given that the Ordinary Half-Yearly MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS in this Corporation will be held at the City Hall, Hongkong, on SATURDAY, the 22nd day of February next, at 12 o'clock Noon for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Court of Directors together with a Statement of Accounts to 31st December, 1889.

By Order of the Court of Directors,  
G. E. NOBLE,  
Chief Manager.  
Hongkong, 31st January, 1890. [2]

**HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.**

NOTICE is hereby given that the REGISTER of SHAREHOLDERS of the Corporation will be CLOSED from SATURDAY, the 8th to SATURDAY, the 22nd day of February next, (both days inclusive), during which period no Transfer of Shares can be registered.

By Order of the Court of Directors,  
G. E. NOBLE,  
Chief Manager.  
Hongkong, 31st January, 1890. [2]

**THE HONGKONG FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.**

**NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.**

THE TWENTY-FIRST ORDINARY ANNUAL MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS in the above Company will be held at the Offices of the Company, Pedder's Street on MONDAY, the 24th February instant, at Three o'clock in the afternoon, to receive Statement of Accounts to the 31st December, 1889, the Report of the General Managers, and to elect a Consulting Committee and Auditors. The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 11th to the 24th day of February instant, both days inclusive.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,  
General Managers,  
Hongkong Fire Insurance Co., Limited,  
Hongkong, 1st February, 1890. [2]

**HONGKONG AND WHAMPOA DOCK COMPANY, LIMITED.**

**NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.**

THE ORDINARY YEARLY MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS will be held in the Offices of the Company No. 14, Praya Central on MONDAY, the 25th instant, at 2 P.M., for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors and Statement of Accounts to 31st December, 1889.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 10th to the 24th instant, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,  
D. GILLIES,  
Secretary  
Hongkong, 1st February, 1890. [2]

**NOTICE.**

**THE STEAM LAUNCH COMPANY, LIMITED.**

THE SECOND ORDINARY MEETING of the Company will be held at the Hongkong Hotel, on TUESDAY, the 25th February, 1890, at 4 P.M.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 11th to the 25th instant, both days inclusive.

By Order,  
A. G. GORDON & Co., Ltd.,  
Managers,  
Hongkong, 10th February, 1890. [2]

**CHINA SUGAR REFINING COMPANY LIMITED.**

**NOTICE.**

THE Twelfth Ordinary Annual MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS in the above Company will be held at the Office of the General Agents, Pedder's Street, on THURSDAY, the 6th March, at 11.30 A.M., for the purpose of receiving a Report from the General Agents with a Statement of Accounts to the 31st December, 1889.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 21st February to 6th March, both days inclusive.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,  
General Agents,  
Hongkong, 14th February, 1890. [2]

**LUZON SUGAR REFINING COMPANY LIMITED.**

**NOTICE.**

THE Eighth Ordinary Annual MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS in the above Company will be held at the Office of the General Agents, Pedder's Street, on THURSDAY, 6th March, at Noon, for the purpose of receiving a Report from the General Agents, with a Statement of Accounts to the 31st December, 1889.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 21st February to 6th March, both days inclusive.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,  
General Agents,  
Hongkong, 14th February, 1890. [2]

**THE HONGKONG & KOWLOON WHARF AND GODOWN COMPANY, LIMITED.**

**NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.**

THE Third Ordinary Annual MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS in the above Company will be held in the Chamber of Commerce Rooms, at the City Hall, at Two o'clock (noon), on FRIDAY, the 7th March next, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors, with a Statement of Accounts to 31st December, 1889.

The TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from 24th February to 7th March, both days inclusive, during which period no Transfers of Shares can be registered.

EDWARD OSBORN,  
Secretary,  
Hongkong, 18th February, 1890.

**THE EAST BORNEO PLANTING COMPANY, LIMITED.**

**NOTICE OF CALL.**

THE Directors having decided to make a FINAL CALL on the Shares in the above Company, notice is hereby given that sum of Ten Dollars (\$10) per Share, will be payable at the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation on or before the 5th day of March, 1890.

This Final Call will make the Shares paid up, and all Scrip in the hands of unentered Holders should be sent in for registration at the rate of Twelve per cent annum will be chargeable on all Calls until on due dates.

By Order of the Board of Directors,  
CHAS. F. HARTON,  
Acting Secretary,  
Hongkong, 3rd February, 1890.

**Intimations.**

**W**ANTED by a Gentleman of experience for Shipping, the Tea Trade, and Business generally in the East, employment on short or long terms, Hongkong or Southern ports preferred. Good references.

Apply to  
"D,"  
c/o Hongkong Telegraph Office  
Hongkong, 17th February, 1890.

**HONGKONG RIFLE ASSOCIATION.**

**T**HE KWON KWAN Y'EN CHAI CHALLENGE CUPS, value \$200 and \$100 respectively. Also two Consolation Cups value \$100 each.

The 2nd Stage of the Sixth Competition will take place next SATURDAY, the 22nd inst. at 2.15 p.m. commencing at 900 yards. Entrance Fee 30 cents.

A Launch will leave the P. & O. Wharf at 6 O'CLOCK, to take over intending Competitors.

**A. SHELTON HOOPER,**  
Hon. Secretary.  
Hongkong, 17th February, 1890.

**THE HONGKONG ROPE MANUFACTURING COMPANY, V. LIMITED.**

**T**HE Sixth Ordinary General Meeting of SHAREHOLDERS will be held at the Office of the Company, Praya Central, FRIDAY, 21st February, at Three O'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the General Managers, declaring Dividend, and electing a Consulting Committee and Auditors.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 8th to 21st Inst., both days inclusive.

**RUSSELL & Co.**  
General Managers.  
Hongkong, 6th February, 1890.

**GREEN ISLAND CEMENT COMPANY LIMITED.**

**N**OTICE is hereby given that the Ordinary Meeting of SHAREHOLDERS will take place at the Hongkong Hotel, on FRIDAY, the 28th of February, 1890, at 4 O'CLOCK, to receive the Report and Statement of the Accounts of the Company to the 31st of December, 1889.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 14th to the 28th of February, both days inclusive.

**J. FOREMAN,**  
Secretary.  
Hongkong, 13th February, 1890.

**THE CHINA AND MANILA STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.**

**T**HE Seventh Ordinary General Meeting of SHAREHOLDERS will be held at the Office of the Company, Praya Central, SATURDAY, the 8th March, at Noon, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the General Managers, declaring a Dividend, and electing Consulting Committee and Auditors.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 21st February to 8th March, both days inclusive.

**RUSSELL & Co.**  
General Managers.  
Hongkong, 18th February, 1890.

**THE DARVEL BAY TRADING COMPANY LIMITED.**

**NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.**

**N**OTICE is hereby given that a SECOND CALL of Seven Dollars per Share in the above Company is due on the Sixth day of March next, and is payable at the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation.

INTEREST at the rate of Twelve per cent per annum will be charged on all Calls unpaid on the due date.

By Order of the Board of Directors,  
**REUTER, BROCKELMANN & Co.**  
General Managers.  
Hongkong, 5th February, 1890.

**GREEN ISLAND CEMENT COMPANY LIMITED.**

**DIRECTORS:—**  
C. EWENS, Esq., Chairman,  
L. PIESNECKE, Esq., Vice-Chairman,  
J. D. HUTCHISON, Esq.,  
CHANTREY INCHBALD, Esq.,  
LEE SING, Esq.,  
PUN PONG, Esq.,

The above Company is now prepared to supply  
**PORTLAND CEMENT** of quality.

Offices—62, Queen's Road Central.  
**J. FOREMAN,**  
Secretary.  
Hongkong, 3rd February, 1890.

**THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT AND AGENCY COMPANY, LIMITED.**

**SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL** ..... \$5,000,  
**PAID UP CAPITAL** ..... 2,500,  
**RESERVE FUND** ..... 1,250.

**BOARD OF DIRECTORS.**  
Hon. J. J. KESWICK, }  
Chairman, } Managing Director  
Hon. C. P. CHATER, }  
Vice-Chairman, }  
LEE SING, Esq.,  
S. C. MICHAELSEN, Esq.,  
J. S. MOSIS, Esq.,  
G. E. NOBLE, Esq.,  
POON PONG, Esq.,  
D. R. SASSOON, Esq.,

**BANKERS.**  
**THE HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.**

**M**ONEY advanced on Mortgage, on Leases and Buildings.  
Properties purchased and sold.  
Estates Managed and all kinds of Agency Commission business relating to land, conducted.

Full particulars can be obtained at the Company's Offices, No. 5, Queen's Road Central.  
**A. SHELTON HOOPER,**  
Secretary.

**Victoria Buildings,**  
Hongkong, 2nd May, 1889.

**MERCANTILE MARINE OFFICERS' ASSOCIATION.**

**U**NTIL the NEW PREMISES are ready the above named Institution will be held on at Nos. 2, 4, and 6, High Street, above Government Civil Hospital.

Good Accommodation for M. M. Officers.  
Terms Moderate.

**JAS. EDWARDS,**  
Proprietor.

**J. A. CLARKE,**  
Teacher of Officers and Engineers,  
Above Address.  
Hongkong, and September, 1889.



## Consignees.

## "SHIRE" LINE OF STEAMERS.

## NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

STEAMSHIP "FLINTSHIRE,"  
FROM HAMBURG, ANTWERP, LONDON,  
PENANG AND SINGAPORE.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo are hereby informed that all goods are being landed at their risk, into the Godowns of the Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, at Kowloon, whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

Optional cargo will be forwarded unless notice to the contrary be given before 4 P.M., today.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining after the 22nd instant, will be subject to rent.

All claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Undersigned on or before the 22nd instant, or they will not be recognised.

No Fire Insurance has been effected. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

ADAMSON, BELL & Co.,  
Agents.

Hongkong, 15th February, 1890. [267]

## UNION LINE.

## NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM ANTWERP AND HAMBURG.

THE Steamship  
"GALLEY OF LORNE,"  
Captain Grandin, having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby requested to send in their Bills of Lading to the undersigned for countersigning and to take immediate delivery of their Goods from along-side.

The steamer is berthed at Kowloon and Cargo immediately her discharge will be at once landed and stored at Consignees' risk and expense and no Fire Insurance will be effected.

All claims against the steamer must be presented to the Undersigned on or before the 21st instant, or they will not be recognised.

RUSSELL & Co.,  
Agents.

Hongkong, 14th February, 1890. [292]

## Shipping.

## STEAMERS.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY,  
LIMITED.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY & TAIWANFOO.

THE Company's Steamship

"THALES,"  
Captain Hunter, will be despatched for the above Ports, TO-MORROW, the 20th instant, at DAYLIGHT.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.,  
General Managers.

Hongkong, 17th February, 1890. [306]

CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY,  
LIMITED.

FOR PORT DARWIN, QUEENSLAND  
PORTS, SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE.

THE Company's Steamship

"CHANGSHA,"  
Williams, Commander, will be despatched as above TO-MORROW, the 20th inst., at NOON.

The attention of Passengers is directed to the Superior Accommodation offered by this Steamer. First Class Saloon and Cabin are situated forward of the engines. Second Class Passengers are Berthed in the Poop. A Refrigerating chamber ensures the supply of fresh provisions during the entire voyage. A duly qualified Surgeon is carried.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,  
Agents.

Hongkong, 11th February, 1890. [183]

THE CHINA AND MANILA STEAMSHIP  
COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR MANILA, VIA AMOY.

THE Company's Steamship

"ZAFIRO,"  
Captain McCaslin, will be despatched for the above Ports, TO-MORROW, the 20th instant, at 4 P.M., instead of as previously advertised.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

RUSSELL & Co.,  
General Managers.

Hongkong, 18th February, 1890. [300]

FOR SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.

THE Steamship

"ALBANY,"  
Captain Porter, will be despatched for the above Ports, about the 25th inst.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

ADAMSON, BELL & Co.,  
Agents.

Hongkong, 18th February, 1890. [310]

STEAM TO YOKOHAMA, VIA NAGASAKI  
AND KOBE.

(Passing through the INLAND SEA.)

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamship

"ANCONA,"  
Captain W. D. Muddie, will leave for the above places, on FRIDAY, the 23rd instant, at DAYLIGHT.

E. L. WOODIN,  
Superintendent.

Hongkong, 17th February, 1890. [3]

CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY,  
LIMITED.

FOR PORT DARWIN, QUEENSLAND  
PORTS, SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE.

THE Company's Steamship

"TAIYUAN,"  
Nelson, Commander, will be despatched as above on SATURDAY, the 1st prox., at NOON.

The attention of Passengers is directed to the Superior Accommodation offered by this Steamer. First Class Saloon and Cabin are situated forward of the engines. Second Class Passengers are Berthed in the Poop. A Refrigerating chamber ensures the supply of fresh provisions during the entire voyage. A duly qualified Surgeon is carried.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,  
Agents.

Hongkong, 17th February, 1890. [301]

"SHIRE" LINE OF STEAMERS.

FOR NEW YORK.

THE Steamship

"MERIONETHSHIRE,"  
Captain Dowling, will be despatched on or about the 4th March.

This Steamer has superior Passenger Accommodation.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

ADAMSON, BELL & Co.,  
Agents.

Hongkong, 5th February, 1890. [1559]

## Shipping.

## STEAMERS.

## NORDEUTSCHER LOYD.

## NOTICE.

STEAM TO YOKOHAMA, KOBE AND  
NAGASAKI.

(Passing through the INLAND SEA.)

THE Company's Steamship

"GENERAL WERDER,"  
Captain M. Eichel, will leave for the above Ports, on or about the 21st instant.

For further particulars, apply to

MELCHERS & Co.,  
Agents.

Hongkong, 17th February, 1890. [4]

## NORDEUTSCHER LOYD.

## NOTICE.

STEAM TO SHANGHAI.

THE Company's Steamship

"SACHSEN,"  
Captain R. V. Goessel, will leave for the above place about 24 hours after arrival, with the outward German Mail.

For further particulars, apply to

MELCHERS & Co.,  
Agents.

Hongkong, 17th February, 1890. [4]

EASTERN AND AUSTRALIAN STEAM-  
SHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SYDNEY, MELBOURNE AND  
ADELAIDE.

(Calling at TIMOR, PORT DARWIN AND QUEEN-  
SLAND PORTS, and taking through Cargo to  
NEW ZEALAND, TASMANIA, &c.)

THE Steamship

"A RLIE,"  
Captain Ellis, will be despatched for the above Ports, on TUESDAY, the 25th instant, at DAYLIGHT.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

RUSSELL & Co.,  
Agents.

Hongkong, 14th February, 1890. [291]

THE CHINA SHIPPERS' MUTUAL  
STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY,  
LIMITED.

FOR SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.

THE Company's Steamship

"NINGCHOW,"  
Wm. Durbin, Commander, will be despatched for the above Ports, on or about the 25th inst.

For Freight, apply to

ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.,  
Agents.

Hongkong, 18th February, 1890. [311]

## Mails.

CANADIAN PACIFIC STEAMSHIP  
COMPANY.

TAKING CARGO AND PASSENGERS TO  
JAPAN, CANADA, THE UNITED  
STATES AND EUROPE.

THE CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY  
AND OTHER CONNECTING  
RAILWAY LINES & STEAMERS.

THE British Steamship

"PARTHIA,"  
3,167 Tons Register, Captain F. H. Wallace, will be despatched for VANCOUVER, B.C., via INLAND SEA, KOBE & YOKOHAMA, on THURSDAY, the 6th March, at NOON.

To be followed by the S.S. "BATAVIA" on the 3rd April and "ABYSSINIA" on the 24th April.

Connection will be made at Yokohama with Steamers from Shanghai and Japan Ports, and at Vancouver with Pacific Coast Points by the regular Steamers of the Pacific Coast Steamship Company and other Steamers.

Through Passage Tickets granted to England, France, and Germany by all trans-Atlantic lines of Steamers.

First-class Fares granted as follows:—

To Vancouver and Victoria (Mex.) \$210.00

To Montreal New York, &c., 290.00

To Liverpool 350.00

To London 350.00

To other European Ports at proportionate rates. Special reduced rates granted to Officers of the Army, Navy, Civil Service, and the Imperial Chinese and Japanese Customs, to be obtained on application.

Consular Invoices to accompany Cargo destined to Points in the United States, should be sent to the Company's Offices, addressed to Mr. D. E. BROWN, District Freight Agent, Vancouver, B.C.

Freight will be received on board until 4 P.M. on the 5th March.

All Parcels must be sent to our Office and should be marked to address in full; and the same will be received by us until 5 P.M. the day previous to sailing.

For information as to Passage or Freight, apply to

ADAMSON, BELL & Co.,  
Agents.

Hongkong, 7th February, 1890. [34]

## NORDEUTSCHER LOYD.

## NOTICE.

STEAM FOR

SINGAPORE, COLOMBO, ADEN, SUEZ,  
PORT SAID, BRINDISI, GENOA,  
ANTWERP, BREMEN & HAMBURG  
PORTS IN THE LEVANT, BLACK  
SEA AND BALTIC PORTS;

ALSO,  
LONDON, NEW YORK, BOSTON,  
BALTIMORE, NEW ORLEANS,  
GALVESTON, AND SOUTH  
AMERICAN PORTS.

THE COMPANY'S STEAMERS WILL CALL AT  
SOUTHAMPTON TO LAND PASSENGERS  
AND LOGGERS.

N.B.—Cargo can be taken on through Bills  
of Lading for the principal ports in  
RUSSIA.

ON SUNDAY, the 16th day of March,  
1890, at 10 A.M., the Company's Steamship  
"SACHSEN," Captain R. V. Goessel, with  
MAILS, PASSENGERS, SPECIE & CARGO,  
will leave this Port as above, calling at GENOA.  
Shipping Orders will be granted till Noon.  
Cargo will be received on board until 4 P.M.  
Specie and Parcels until 3 P.M., on 15th  
March. (Parcels are not to be sent on Board;  
they must be left at the Agency's Office). Con-  
sular Invoices and Passports are required.  
The Steamer has splendid Accommodation  
and carries a Doctor and Stewardess.  
For further Particulars, apply to

MELCHERS & Co.,  
Agents.

Hongkong, 17th February, 1890. [4]

## Mails.

## U. S. MAIL LINE.

## PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

THROUGH TO NEW YORK, VIA OVER-  
LAND RAILWAYS, AND TOUCHING  
AT YOKOHAMA, AND SAN  
FRANCISCO.

THE U. S. Mail Steamship

"CITY OF PEKING,"  
will be despatched for San Francisco, via  
Yokohama, on WEDNESDAY, the 26th  
February, at NOON, taking Passengers and  
Freight to Japan, the United States, and Europe.

Through Bills of Lading issued for trans-  
portation to Yokohama and other Japan Ports,  
to San Francisco, and Atlantic and Inland  
Ports of the United States via Overland Rail-  
ways, to Havana, Trinidad, and Demerara, and  
to ports in Mexico Central and South America,  
by the Company's and connecting Steamers.

Through Passage Tickets granted to England,  
France, and Germany by all trans-Atlantic lines  
of Steamers.

First-class Fares granted as follows:—

To San Francisco 225.00

To San Francisco and return, } 325.75  
available for 6 months.

To Liverpool 325.00

To London 325.00

To other European Ports at proportionate rates. Special reduced rates granted to Officers of the Army, Navy, Civil Service, and the Imperial Chinese Customs, to be obtained on application.

Passengers by this line have the option of proceeding Overland by the Southern Pacific and Connecting Lines, Central Pacific, Northern Pacific or Canadian Pacific Railways.

Passengers, who have paid full fare, re-embarking at San Francisco for China or Japan (or vice versa) within one year will be allowed a discount of 10 per cent. This allowance does not apply to through fares from China and Japan to Europe.

Freight will be received on board until 4 P.M. the day previous to sailing. Parcel Packages will be received at the Office until 5 P.M. same day; all Parcel Packages should be marked to address in full; value of same is required.

Consular Invoices to accompany Cargo destined to Points beyond San Francisco, in the United States, should be sent to the Company's Office in San Francisco, addressed to the Collector of Customs at San Francisco.

For further information as to Passage and Freight, apply to the Agency of the Company, No. 50A, Queen's Road Central.

C. D. HARMAN,  
Agent.

Hongkong, 30th January, 1890. [1]

STEAM FOR

SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, ADEN,  
ISMAILIA, PORT SAID, MALTA,  
GIBRALTAR, MARSEILLES, BRIN-  
DISI, TRIESTE, VENICE,  
PLYMOUTH, AND  
LONDON;

ALSO,  
BOMBAY, MADRAS, CALCUTTA AND  
AUSTRALIA.

N.B.—CARGO CAN BE TAKEN ON THROUGH  
BILLS OF LADING FOR BATAVIA, PERSIAN  
GULF PORTS, MARSEILLES, TRIESTE, HAM-  
BURG, NEW YORK AND BOSTON.

SPECIE ONLY LANDED AT PLYMOUTH.

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM  
NAVIGATION COMPANY'S Steamship  
"SUTLEY," Captain W. D. Worcester, R.N.R.,  
with Her Majesty's Mails, will be despatched  
from this Port for LONDON via BOMBAY & SUEZ  
CANAL, on WEDNESDAY, the 26th February,  
at NOON.

Cargo will be received on board until 4 P.M. Parcels and Specie (Gold) at the Office until 4 P.M., on the day before sailing.

Silk and Valuables for Europe will be transhipped at Colombo; Tea and General Cargo for London will be conveyed via Bombay without transhipment, arriving one week later than by the direct route via Colombo.

For further particulars regarding FREIGHT and PASSAGE apply to the PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S Office, Hongkong.

The Contents and Value of Packages are re-  
quired to be declared prior to shipment.

Shippers are particularly requested to note the terms and conditions of the Company's Black Bills of Lading.

This Steamer takes Cargo and Passengers for Marseilles.

E. L. WOODIN,  
Superintendent.

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office,  
Hongkong, 14th February, 1890. [2]

OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL STEAM-  
SHIP COMPANY.

TAKING CARGO AND PASSENGERS TO  
JAPAN, THE UNITED STATES,  
MEXICO,  
CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA, AND  
EUROPE;

VIA  
THE OVERLAND RAILWAYS,  
AND  
ATLANTIC AND OTHER CONNECTING  
STEAMERS.

THE Steamship

"OCEANIC,"  
will be despatched for San Francisco, via  
Yokohama, on THURSDAY, the 13th March,  
at 1 P.M.

Connection will be made at Yokohama with Steamers from Shanghai and Japan Ports, and at San Francisco with Pacific Coast Points by the regular Steamers of the Pacific Coast Steamship Company and other Steamers.

Through Passage Tickets granted to England, France, and Germany by all trans-Atlantic lines of Steamers.

First-class Fares granted as follows:—

To San Francisco 225.00

To San Francisco and return, } 325.75  
available for 6 months.

To Liverpool 325.00

To London 325.00

To other European Ports at proportionate rates. Special reduced rates granted to Officers of the Army, Navy, Civil Service, and the Imperial Chinese Customs, to be obtained on application.

Passengers by this line have the option of proceeding Overland by the Southern Pacific and Connecting Lines, Central Pacific, Northern Pacific or Canadian Pacific Railways.

Passengers, who have paid full fare, re-embarking at San Francisco for China or Japan (or vice versa) within one year will be allowed a discount of 10 per cent. This allowance does not apply to through fares from China and Japan to Europe.

Consular Invoices to accompany Cargo destined to Points beyond San Francisco, in the United States, should be sent to the Company's Office, addressed to the Collector of Customs, San Francisco.

For further information as to Passage or Freight, apply to the Agency of the Company, No. 50A, Queen's Road Central.

C. D. HARMAN,  
Agent.

Hongkong, 13th February, 1890. [5]

## STEAMERS EXPECTED IN HONGKONG.

STEAMERS.	FROM.	DATE DUE.	AGENTS.
Sachsen	Bremen	February 20th	Melchers & Co.
City of Peking	San Francisco	February 21st	Pacific Mail S. Co.
Albany	New York	February 22nd	Adamson, Bell & Co.
Thibet	Bombay	February 23rd	P. & O. S. N. Co.
Ningchow	Liverpool	February 24th	Arnold, Karberg & Co.
Palamed	Liverpool	February 24th	Butterfield & Swire.

## STEAMERS LOADING IN HONGKONG.

DESTINATION.	VESSELS.	AGENTS.	DATE OF LEAVING
London, &c., via Suez Canal	Sutley	P. & O. S. N. Co.	Feb. 26th, at noon.
London, via Suez Canal	Glencleaves	Jardine, Matheson & Co.	About Feb. 27th.
London, via Suez Canal	Cyclops	Butterfield & Swire	February 23rd.
London, via Suez Canal	Nestor	Butterfield & Swire	February 22nd.
London, via Suez Canal	Diomed	Butterfield & Swire	February 21st.
Bremen, via Ports of Call.	Sachsen	Melchers & Co.	Mar. 16th, at 10 a.m.
Havre & Hamburg, &c.	Hesperia	Siemssen & Co.	To-morrow, at 10 a.m.
New York	Merionethshire	Adamson, Bell & Co.	About March 4th.
San Francisco, via Y'hama	Oceanic	O. & O. S. S. Co.	Mar. 13th, at 1 p.m.
San Francisco, via Y'hama	City of Peking	Pacific Mail S. S. Co.	Feb. 26th, at noon.
Vancouver, B.C., via I. & C.	Partibia	Adamson, Bell & Co.	Mar. 6th, at noon.
Sydney, Melbourne, &c.	Airlie	Russell & Co.	Feb. 25th, daylight.
Port Darwin, &c.	Changsha	Butterfield & Swire	To-morrow, at noon.
Port Darwin, &c.	Taiyuan	Butterfield & Swire	Mar. 1st, at noon.
Sandakan and Kudat	Memnon	Butterfield & Swire	Feb. 24th, at noon.
Yokohama, Kobe, &c.	General Werder	Melchers & Co.	About February 21st.
Yokohama, via Nag., &c.	Ancona	P. & O. S. N. Co.	Feb. 28th, daylight.
Tientsin	Sungkiang	Butterfield & Swire	February 22 d.
Shanghai	Sachsen	Melchers & Co.	Quick despatch.
Shanghai, Kobe, &c.	Albany	Adamson, Bell & Co.	About Feb. 25th.
Shanghai, Kobe, &c.	Ningchow	Arnhold, Karberg & Co.	About Feb. 25th.
Shanghai, via Amoy	Palamed	Butterfield & Swire	February 26th.
Manila, via Amoy	Zafiro	Russell & Co.	To-morrow, at 4 p.m.
Swatow, Amoy, &c.	Thales	Douglas Laprak & Co.	To-morrow, daylight.